IL & MIDDLETON'S
SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark-st., near Madison.
CHANGE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Siberian Bearded Man.
Girl. Native Fiji Cannibals.
Giant Boy. Famous Dove Family.
reat Sefton Dancing Spider.
sie Danver's Beautiful Ballads.
Harry Watson.
h Comedian on the American Stage
e Celebrated McAuley
utiful Harp Songs and Dances.
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ERFORMERS. ALL NEW CURIOSITIES.
hildren come in the Afternoon and
d the crowd in the Evening.
FROM 1 TO 6 AND 7 TO 10 P. M.
all only 10 Cents.
POSITION BUILDING.
H ANNUAL INTER-STATE
STRIAL
EXPOSITION
OF CHICAGO
NOW OPEN.
-Adults, 25 cts; Children, 15 cts.
y and evening (except Sundays), with-
intermission until October 20.
AND OPERA-HOUSE.
k-st., opposite Court-House.
MLIN............Lessee and Manager
D AND LAST WEEK OF THE
UFF OPERA COMPANY!
ERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK:
, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings,
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
orite Opera.
ART AND HAND!
Y EVENING, Oct. 4—The most impor-
event of the season, and first produc-
of Delibes' New Work, LAKME,
with entirely New Scenery, Superb Cos-
ccessories. A Picturesque Ballet Diver-
ther with a Powerful Cast of Charac-
g nearly all the members of the Com-
, $1.00, and $1.50.
VERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
............Lessee
YS............Manager
ng, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
mantic Melodrama, written by George
of "Lights o' London," entitled
ROMANY RYE.
anagement of Brooks & Dickson, a
scenic display and human interest was
d. Its stupendous exhibition of mod-
ovements, adjuncts, mechanism, etc.,
er efforts. AN UNRIVALED CAST.
tic Effects. The Gypsy Encampment.
Moonlight. Hampton Race Course.
Embankment. Wreck of the Saratoga.
OOLEY'S THEATRE.
ring this week and Wednesday and Sat-
es, Bartley Campbell's Great Play,
WHITE SLAVE!
with a Star Cast, New and Effective
derful Realistic Effects, including the
torm of Real Water.
. 7—ROBSON & CRANE'S BOARDING-
VICKER'S THEATRE.
week of the Eminent Tragedian,
N McCULLOUGH
extraordinary success of Mr. McCul-
ough's grand impersonation,
VIRGINIUS!
formed every evening and Saturday
Matinee.
—Mr. McCullough as SPARTACUS in
ATOR.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
k-st., opposite Sherman House.
NDAY, OCT. 1—ONE WEEK,
AVENE'S ALLIED ATTRACTIONS!
Specialty Artists in America. Matinees
nd Sunday. Oct. 8—Return of Ida Sid-
e Mastodons.
Y'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
J. SCANLAN
IN
RIEND AND FOE!
Baby, Bye-Bye, companion song to Peek
inees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
ER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
ne week, commencing Oct. 1,
Behman's Specialty Co.
their great comedy DERBY DAY.
lliams, Manchester & Jennings Co.
'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN,
Throop and Madison-sts., West Side.
est Family Resort in the West.
giment Band of 20 Pieces.
sco Quartette and Bicycling every even-
ion. 10c.
Y GEO. P. GORE & CO.
P. GORE & CO.,
and 216 Madison-st.,
Ask Retailers of Fine
, Shoes & Slippers
Not to overlook their
AUCTION SALE
nday, October 1.
of goods for first trade will be sold.
ULAR TRADE SALE
Y GOODS,
sday, Oct. 2, 9:30 a. m.
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GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
BUYERS
OF
ts & Shoes
o get the most and best for their money
are asked to attend the
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TO BE MADE BY
P. GORE & CO.,
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Blankets and Robes!
BY AUCTION,
ay, Oct. 4, at 9:30 a. m.
y order of the Manufacturer.
TORY on a credit of 60 days, 2 per cen
Also a large consignment of
Vool Cashmeres
DRESS FABRICS.
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POMEROY, SON & CO.
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entire stock of a dealer, consisting of
Furniture and General Household Good
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80 and 82 Randolph-

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Unsold, and no longer of ORIGINAL VALUE to us. Our purpose in bringing the styles before the general public having been accomplished and copies of same having been obtained, we have determined to

Mark these Elegant Garments Down at Once.

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Dresses and Wraps,

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Imported Paris Cloth Dresses,
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FOR
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a wider scope and a more vivid and varied interest than can be attained by the unaided resources of printed text, while at the same time the presence and support of writers of reputation in every branch of literature and science will effectually distinguish the new publication from those illustrated periodicals which are exclusively devoted to the study and criticism of art.

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is designed for the entertainment of the home and for the instruction and amusement of young and old; and it will be conducted in the belief that every section of its readers, in whatever direction their tastes and interests may tend, are prepared to demand and to appreciate the best that can be offered to them.

Fiction, in the shape of short stories or longer serials, will always find a place in the pages of

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,

and Poetry will be admitted as often as it is found possible to secure contributions from acknowledged masters of the craft. The Magazine will also contain studies in History and Biography, and records of Travel, together with descriptive papers on such places in our own Empire, and in Foreign Countries, as by right of natural beauty, or the associations of art, have served to make travel memorable.

It will treat from time to time of the serious occupations of our modern life, and of its pleasures and amusements, of our National Industries and our National Sports, touching, as the occasion offers, upon all topics, Literary, Artistic, Scientific, and Social, which are of interest to English-speaking peoples throughout the world.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1:

SHY. (Frontispiece.) By L. Alma-Tadema, R. A. From the picture in the possession of D. O. Mills, Esq., New York.

FROM THE OLD LAW COURTS TO THE NEW. By F. Maitland. With illustrations by H. Furniss, John O'Connor, and A. Morrow.

LES CASQUETTES. A Poem. By Algernon Charles Swinburne.

THE DORMOUSE AT HOME. By Grant Allen. With illustrations by Charles Whymper.

ROSSETTI'S INFLUENCE IN ART. By J. Comyns Carr. With illustrations after D. G. Rossetti.

THE SUPERNATURAL EXPERIENCES OF PATSY CONG. By William Black.

OYSTERS AND THE OYSTER QUESTION. Part I. By Prof. Huxley, F. R. S. With illustrations.

THE ARMORER'S APPRENTICE. Chapters 1 and 2. By Charlotte M. Yonge.

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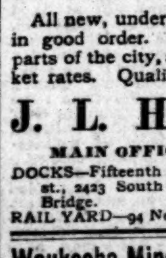

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"THE PURSE TICKLERS."

IN GLANCING OVER OUR FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY WE NOTICED A NUMBER OF THINGS MARKED SO MUCH UNDER THE PRICES USUALLY CHARGED FOR SUCH GOODS THAT WE THOUGHT YOU'D BE GLAD TO KNOW ABOUT THEM; FOR INSTANCE, HERE ARE ALL-WOOL SCARLET UNDERSHIRTS, RELIABLE COLORS TOO, RETAILING AT 90c. EACH; SUITS, $1.80, WHICH OTHERS SELL FOR $2.50 A SUIT, AND THINK THEM BARGAINS AT THAT. IMPORTED FANCY HALF HOSE, FAST COLORS, RETAILING AT $5.00 AND $4.00 A DOZEN. NECKWEAR OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS, MADE FROM THE DAINTIEST OF SILKS, ONLY COST YOU HERE FROM 50c. TO $1.00, AND YOU MAY SAFELY CALCULATE THEY ARE ABOUT 20 PER CENT UNDER OTHER PRICES. A GOOD WHITE SHIRT, LAUNDRIED, READY FOR CRITICAL SERVICE, ONLY $1.00. YOU'D TIRE OF READING ABOUT THE BARGAINS IN SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, COLLARS, AND SMALL WARES, SO WE FORBEAR, MERELY ADDING THAT OUR GREAT MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS ARE NOT THE ONLY ATTRACTIVE BRANCHES OF OUR EVER-INCREASING BUSINESS.

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GLOVES,
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Our stocks are now complete, embracing the Greatest variety of styles and qualities ever shown in Chicago. The prices at which we offer goods cannot fail to please closest buyers.
Inspection invited.

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Cardigan Jackets in all colors and sizes, and in qualities from low-priced to the finest made.

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HARD AND SOFT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
All new, under sheds, well screened, and in good order. Delivered promptly in all parts of the city, and on cars, at lowest market rates. Quality guaranteed.
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Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from Brink's express, 65 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best. C. C. OLIN, Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement for September—A Reduction of $15,000,000.

A Contraction of the Currency Incident on the Redemption of Bonds.

How Banks Are Affected by Secretary Folger's Policy—Internal-Revenue Taxes.

Contagious Diseases Among Domestic Animals to Be Made the Subject of a Conference.

Lieut. Garlington Reticent as to the Failure of the Greely Relief Expedition.

THE TREASURY.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—Following is the statement of the public debt:

Interest-bearing debt—		
Three and one-half per cents		$ 9,143,000
Four and one-half per cents		250,000,000
Four per cents		737,612,850
Three per cents		305,529,000
Refunding certificates		382,750
Navy pension fund		14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt		$ 1,316,617,600
Matured debt	$ 5,643,665	
Legal-tenders	346,739,871	
Certificates of deposit	11,945,000	
Gold and silver certificates	176,985,481	
Fractional currency	6,982,906	
Total without interest		$ 542,683,258
Total debt		1,864,924,573
Total interest		12,337,683
Cash in Treasury		355,450,670
Debt less cash in Treasury		1,521,811,585
Decrease during September		14,707,229
Decrease since June 30, 1883		29,279,671
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid	$ 2,027,138	
Debt on which interest has ceased	5,643,665	
Interest thereon	303,384	
Gold and silver certificates	17,698,548	
United States notes held for redemption certificates	11,945,000	
Cash balance available	158,546,006	
Total	$ 355,450,670	
Available assets—		
Cash in Treasury		$ 355,450,670
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads, interest payable by United States—Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued not yet paid		969,352
Interest paid by United States		59,222,093
Interest repaid by companies—		
By transportation service		17,028,522
By cash payments 5 per cent net earnings		655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States		41,538,372

The decrease of the debt by nearly $15,000,000 is due in some measure to the fact that there were no payments on account of pensions. The Treasury does not expect any payment of pensions next month, and looks for expenditures of only $10,000,000 for pensions in November. It is on this expectation that the last call for bonds was made.

STANDARD DOLLARS.

The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending Sept. 29 amounted to $671,499; for the corresponding period last year, $561,499.

THE CURRENCY.

HEAVY CONTRACTION CAUSED BY THE POLICY OF THE TREASURY IN REDEEMING BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—It is a fact that the policy of the Treasury in redeeming the 3 per cent bonds is having the effect to contract the currency. Inquiry at the Treasury today shows that the contraction since last November has amounted to $10,000,000. If the present policy shall be continued the retirement of currency will amount to more than that the coming year. Treasury officials who do not agree with Secretary Folger say that there is reason for concern as to the future basis of banking. One Treasury officer says that the National banks made a mistake in that they did not purchase the 4s at a time when they might have reasonable hopes of getting them without the present undue high prices, but that the opportunity to do that has passed, and that the only chance the banks now have to secure the 4 per cents is in small lots at high prices. Even at the present high rates it is not possible for banks to secure large amounts of the 4 per cents. "The proposition that Congress shall authorize the use of State bonds as part security for National bank circulation might furnish a remedy for the difficulty," said a Treasury official this afternoon, "if there were State bonds enough. But there are only about $250,000,000 of the State bonds altogether, and a large proportion of them are the bonds of States which do not always stand high as good security, while some of the soundest States, like Illinois, for instance, have no bonded debt. It is still within the power of Congress," said this official, "to prevent contraction and to aid the banks without hurting the people or injuring any interest. It is quite practicable to make the 3 per cent bonds redeemable when the 4 per cents become due. This would make the 3 per cents have a present value as an interest-bearing security of 5 per cent. That would be a sufficient inducement for the banks to exchange their 4 per cents at 119 for 3 per cents at 114. They could thus secure a practical 5-per-cent investment for as long a term as the 4 per cents, which they now mostly hold, will run, and the Government would by that arrangement be able to save 1 per cent on so large an amount of the 4-per-cent bonds as might be offered in exchange. The 3-per-cent bonds, running for the same period as the present 4 per cents, would give the stability to the bases of banking circulation which does not now exist. This proposition will undoubtedly be called to the attention of Congress."

But there is little probability that the Democratic House would do anything directly which seemed to be of any benefit to banks. The banks may be benefited if the proposition which seems to be daily growing in favor with the Democratic majority shall prevail. Randall and Carlisle are both substantially committed to the abolition of all internal revenue taxes. Cox probably would not allow himself to be far behind in commitments of this sort. The repeal of all internal revenue taxes would probably reduce the surplus to a figure where there would no longer be any further calls of 3 per cent bonds, while it would at the same time take off the tax on circulation. The banks benefited thus in anticipation by the probable inability of the Government to make further calls of the 3 per cents and by the abolition of the tax on circulation will undoubtedly be expected to give their influence to the present apparent Democratic program to abolish the entire internal-revenue system. The Democratic leaders, while speaking in the name of the poor people, will undoubtedly look to the agents of the bloated monopolies for assistance in their crusade against the remnant of the internal-revenue system.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

A CONFERENCE CALLED TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The following circular is being issued from the Department of Agriculture:

A convention of representatives of all classes interested in the animal industries of the United States will be held in Chicago Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16, for a conference concerning contagious diseases among our domestic animals. In addition to addresses and reports the following topics are proposed for discussion:

1. The extent to which contagious diseases exist among domestic animals in this country.
2. The modes by which they are introduced or disseminated.
3. The methods by which they may be eradicated or infected districts be isolated.
4. The efficiency of existing legislation relative to such diseases.

It is desired that this convention may be national and thoroughly representative in its character. The time and place have been selected for the convenience of a large number of those directly interested in the questions to be discussed, who are expected to be in attendance at the annual Fat-Stock Show under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and the meeting of a number of the important live-stock associations to be held during the continuance of this show. Agricultural, live stock, and dairy associations are invited to send representatives, and all persons interested in breeding, rearing, transporting, importing, or exporting any class of farm animals will be welcomed to the convention.

GEORGE B. LORING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

LIEUT. GARLINGTON.

THE LEADER OF THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION RETICENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Lieut. Garlington, of the Greely relief expedition, arrived here. As he approached Washington he seemed to feel that the burden of officialism was laid upon him, and does not talk here with the freedom with which he is reported to have conversed in New York. In fact, Lieut. Garlington declines absolutely to have anything to say for publication as to the expedition until he shall have made his report to the department. To a friend today he, however, is quoted as saying that he never received the supplemental instructions to land supplies at Littleton Island, upon which the department, upon receiving the first news of the loss of the Proteus, laid so much stress. One of the interesting subjects for inquiry by the department undoubtedly will be what became of the so-called supplemental instructions. The records of the department show that they were ordered to be sent. If they were not sent the fault rests with the officer in charge of the matter or with the telegraph company.

POSTAL MATTERS.

FRANK HATTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1—[Special.]—Frank Hatton and Mr. Elmer both deny that they intend resigning. Frank Hatton vigorously adds: "There has been no change of policy in the department. But I can say this: no man ever came into it who knew more of its details than Mr. Howe or kept everything under his eye more rigidly. Filley has had no absolute control here since James went out." Mr. Hatton added, emphatically: "When I get ready to resign I'll resign without making any talk about it."

LIABILITY FOR THE PRICE OF PAPERS.

Inquiries from many persons as to whether they could be compelled to pay for newspapers sent to their address without authority have received the following ruling from the Post-Office Department:

The liability of a party to pay for a newspaper must be determined by the rules applicable to other contracts. When a publisher without request from a party, either express or implied, sends a paper, the mere fact that the party addressed takes the paper from the post-office does not of itself create a liability to pay for it. It takes two to make a contract, and one party without the consent of the other cannot make him his debtor.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, fair weather in the southern portions, local rains in the northern portions, winds mostly southerly, falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

For the Lower Lake region local, rains, east to south winds, falling barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather in the northern portion, variable winds shifting to northeasterly, falling followed by rising barometer, rising followed by slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, rains followed by clearing weather, variable winds shifting to northerly, stationary or rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, clearing weather, northerly winds, rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, with frosts in the northern portion.

For the West Gulf States, fair weather, southerly winds, falling followed by rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, local rains, warmer southerly winds shifting to cooler northwesterly, falling followed in the west portion by slight rising barometer.

For the Middle and Southern Pacific coast, fair weather. For the Northern Pacific coast region, light rain.

For Colorado, slight fall in temperature.

The Upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers will rise slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, New Orleans, Port Eads, Mobile, and Pensacola.

Bulletin—A storm of considerable energy is central in the Mississippi Valley moving eastward. The temperature has fallen in the Gulf States and risen slightly in the Ohio Valley, Lake region, and the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Local rains have fallen in Tennessee, Ohio, and the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Southeasterly winds prevail in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and Lower Lake region. Southerly winds in the Southern States. Elsewhere the winds are variable. Fair weather is indicated for the Lake region and the Ohio Valley Wednesday night.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	52	30	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	51	42	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	72	71	S.W.	Fresh	.10	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	58	45	N	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	53	50	N	Fresh	.43	†H. r'n
Cincinnati	66	64	S.E.	Light	.10	Lt rain
Davenport	59	47	N.E.	Fresh	1.37	†Lt rain
Deadwood	42	42	......	......	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	55	47	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	67	57	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	56	47	E	Fresh	1.17	Lt rain
Dodge City	90	67	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Escanaba	50	42	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	56	..	......	......	....	......
Fort Buford	..	30	N	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	48	21	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	52	44	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	57	48	N.E.	Fresh	1.75	†H. r'n
La Crosse	52	47	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	70	55	N	Fresh	1.69	Cl'dy.
Louisville	61	66	E	Light	.22	Cl'dy.
Memphis	79	77	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	51	49	E	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	74	72	S.E.	Fresh	*—	Fair.
North Platte	57	49	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	50	46	N	Fresh	.48	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	60	60	S.E.	Fresh	.10	†H. r'n
St. Louis	68	65	S.E.	Brisk	.14	Lt rain
St. Paul	51	42	......	......	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	60	47	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Toronto	50	47	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	87	68	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	52	44	N	Light	*—	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	48	38	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Salt Lake	59	62	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.973	42.5	78	0	0	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.943	51.5	56	N.W.	3	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.842	53.5	58	N. E.	5	......	Hazy.
6:18 p. m.	29.737	53.5	70	N. E.	9	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.717	50.5	95	N	10	43	Hy. rain

Maximum temperature, 55.0.
Minimum temperature, 41.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.844.
Mean daily thermometer, 48.8.
Mean daily humidity, 76.

IOWA EDITORS IN TROUBLE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Some Iowa editors are having trouble. A dispatch from Greenfield says the grand jury of Adair County today indicted the publisher of the Greenfield *Transcript*, for perjury in swearing falsely to printing bills and thus defrauding the people. The *Transcript* is the paper which gained such notoriety by the publication of its report of the speech of the Democratic candidate for Governor, in which it was alleged that he advocated a saloon on every corner. A. P. Leach, editor of the Creston *Commoner*, was arrested for criminal libel on a charge preferred by Mrs. Clara Hazelbacker, a wealthy widow. The case was brought before Judge Harvey on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Harvey, in his decision, said: "The defendant is held for criminal libel. He sets up in defense that he is the publisher of a newspaper, and it is his duty to warn the public against bad and dangerous characters. He avers that the lady complainant is a blackmailer, and that the charge is true. I have examined the evidence taken on the examination, and I find from the woman's own letters that she is a blackmailer by her own confession. I discharge the prisoner. It is the worst case of the kind I ever saw. If the grand jury were not discharged I would lay the case before them."

POLITICAL.

A Congressman from the Cairo District Nominates Oglesby for Governor.

The Contest Between the Virginia Readjusters and the Bourbon Old Guard.

Republican Successes in Connecticut—The Democrats Win the Boston Election.

ILLINOIS.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS IN FAVOR OF OGLESBY FOR GOVERNOR—WHAT HE THINKS OF LOGAN AND ARTHUR.

Congressman John R. Thomas, representing the Twentieth, or Cairo District, is at the Grand Pacific, and talking with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday he said that it looked to him as if "Uncle Dick" would get away with the nomination for Governor next year. "At any rate," continued Mr. Thomas, "I know that he has great strength in our section of the State, and not only among the people, but also with the politicians who do the work of nominating. I have heard several who always go to State conventions say that they were for him. If he is nominated he will run clear away from anybody the Democrats may put up. I have heard it said that in the event of Oglesby not being put up Bill Morrison will be put forward for the Democratic nomination, so I judge by that he does not care to cross swords with the old man. None of them will be overanxious to run against him, I guess, even Carter Harrison."

"What is your idea about the Republican nomination for the Presidency next year?"

"I hardly know what to say. Logan has not intimated to me whether he is a candidate or not, and I have not heard of his doing so to anybody else. I was with him today and rather expected he would say something on the subject, but he didn't. Should he be a candidate, he would naturally secure Illinois' vote in the convention. His prestige as a soldier and statesman, joined to our State pride, would secure him without trouble an almost united support from this State. At least this is my view of the case. However, President Arthur is daily gaining in strength and popularity all over the country. His Administration has been even and conservative, and essentially satisfactory to the business interests of the Nation. He has seemed to know no faction, but rather to be guided by the wants of the whole people, and, I take it, he will be very strong in the next convention. His own State will have a good deal to do with it. One thing in Logan's favor is his strength with the soldier element through the West, which he possesses to a greater degree than any other man who is spoken of in connection with the nomination. It is too early yet to make slates; they are so easily broken."

VIRGINIA.

A BATTLE BETWEEN READJUSTERS AND DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, is to take the stump for the Readjuster ticket. Great efforts will be made to bring out the colored vote. The poll-tax restriction no longer exists, and a full vote is expected. A prominent Democrat says it would be of more benefit to the Democratic party to defeat Mahone than to carry Ohio. He said: "There is a feeling of insubordination in the Democratic South—a sort of rebellious tendency. The continued success of the Mahone movement in Virginia would have the effect of encouraging that sort of thing. The Democratic party cannot afford to do without the South yet. To lose Virginia this year would make the contest for the State almost hopeless for us next year. It would be a very bad thing for us to lose one of our most valuable States for a Presidential contest. Therefore I had rather hear good news from Virginia than from anywhere else."

IOWA.

A SANGUINE DEMOCRAT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Senator Hall, of Burlington, the Democratic holdover Senator, who has been on the stump in various parts of the State, says of the prospect: "The evidences of Democratic success are of the most gratifying character, and are unquestionable. The accessions to our party made last fall in the Congressional campaign have not been lost, but were permanent. This year, owing to the fatal blunders of the Republican party in adopting the tariff and prohibition platform, the desertions to the Democrats are really astonishing in all parts of the state. Today the chances of electing the State ticket are at least equal. In every school district in the State we can count new recruits by name and location. This is understood by the Republican leaders, and their alarm is really pitiable. They are sounding the tocsin of danger and crying for money and men. When Senator James F. Wilson leaves his State appointments and hurries back to his own county to save it and arranges for twenty speeches there, you can appreciate the fear and anxiety under which they labor."

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A careful analysis of Mayor Palmer's appointments of election officers in this city shows conclusively a studiously-arranged plan to place the strongly Democratic polling precincts in the hands of Democrats and enable those precincts to return such overwhelming majorities for Butler as shall be invincible. As has been stated in these dispatches, Palmer withheld the nominations till late on the last day when they could be made, and instead of adopting the list submitted by the Republican Committee he appointed as "Republicans" other men who will doubtless be subservient Butler tools.

At the city election today the Democratic ticket was chosen except City Clerk, one Councilman, and one Assessor. The Democrats have one majority in the City Government. The complexion of the School Board is Democratic.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1.—The town elections took place in Connecticut today. The results as far as heard from show the Republicans have carried a large majority of the towns, making gains apparently on the figures of a year ago.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—At a meeting today of the Executive Board of Brewers' and Liquor-Dealers' Association of Ohio it was recommended to the brewers and distillers that, owing to the threatening aspect of the prohibition amendment, no grain be purchased by any one connected with the trade until the result of the election be known.

HOADLY AGAIN ON THE STUMP.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—Judge Hoadly spoke nearly an hour tonight at the Democratic mass-meeting without much fatigue. His health is much improved.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Arrived, the steamer Normandie, from Havre; the Helvetia and Gallia, from Liverpool; and the Lydian Monarch, from London.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The City of Paris, the British Crown, the Britannic, the Westphalia, and the Circassian have arrived out. The steamer Devonshire, from Baltimore Sept. 11, has arrived. She lost 108 head of cattle on the passage.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Arrived, the Scandinavian, from Glasgow.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—J. W. Barry, an attorney of Cardington, O., arrived here today and claimed the remains of Watson N. Clark, who was found hanging in an alley Saturday night. The friends of the deceased suspect foul play, as he had $250 when he left home and no money was found on his person. A post-mortem examination was held tonight and several bruises were found on the head, which the physicians think had been inflicted with a sand-bag. Mrs. S. H. Lehman saw two men strike another and drag him into the alley where Clark's body was found hanging an hour later. The Coroner has begun a searching inquiry. Clark was at one time a minister. During the War he served gallantly as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment. He was en route to Fountain County to visit his son and daughter.

WIND AND RAIN.

Kansas and Missouri Visited by Severe Storms Last Night—Four Persons Injured and Much Damage Done to Property.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this evening a very hard wind and rain storm struck this city, doing great damage to property. The storm was accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy thunder. It raged for half an hour. Trees and chimneys were blown down and houses unroofed and their contents ruined. Rohlfing & Co., wholesale groceries, had their building uncovered. A $70,000 stock was water-soaked. The damage is between $20,000 and $25,000. The roof of the Great Western Machine-Shops was blown off and patterns, lathes, belting, and other destructible goods were lost, amounting to about $10,000. J. C. Ketcheson's job-printing establishment was uncovered and $1,200 worth of stock ruined. Churches and public school buildings were damaged several thousand dollars.

The house of George Parsons, on South Fifth street, was first blown from its foundation and then the entire frame-work blown away, leaving the floor with Mrs. Parsons and four children upon it. She and two children were seriously hurt. Michael Marshall's house, on North Broadway, was blown down and Mrs. Marshall so severely injured that her recovery is doubtful.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Tonight a rain has fallen unequaled by but one since the War. The rain, hail, thunder, and lightning rendered the storm of unusual severity. Little wind accompanied it. No damage yet reported. Telegraph communication is cut off on the railroad lines, and travel is somewhat impeded.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—A tremendous rainfall of brief duration, accompanied by quite a strong wind, visited this region this evening. Cellars and sewers were flooded. The rainfall in an hour and a quarter, the time of the storm as reported, was three and one-fifth inches. The storm came from the northwest and passed eastward. Telegraph communication is considerably impaired. At one time all the wires to St. Louis were down. Dispatches indicate that the area of the storm was extensive, but no serious damage reported.

A reporter returning from Wyandotte tonight states that the storm was more severe there than in this city, there being serious damage both in town and country. He estimates the damage in that vicinity at $5,000. It was reported there that the Missouri Pacific track was washed out at Newman, seven miles north, and trains delayed. In this city the damage was not serious. There is considerable apprehension, however, for the safety of the Lathrop school-building, corner of Seventh and Main streets, one side of which is badly undermined by the action of the water. The building is valued at from $15,000 to $20,000.

A DISASTROUS STORM IN INDIANA.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A terrible hail and wind storm passed over the southwestern portion of this county Saturday night, which destroyed the large frame barn of Jesse Goodpastor, blowing the roof several hundred yards and scattering hay and farm implements for miles. Orchards were entirely destroyed, and whole trees were carried across long distances. Fences cannot be found, and the farms present a dilapidated appearance where the storm passed, which was in funnel shape.

SNOW IN MAINE.

FARMINGTON, Me., Oct. 1.—Three inches of snow fell in the northern part of Franklin County Saturday night.

A CYCLONE AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1.—A cyclone struck this city yesterday afternoon at 3:30 and did considerable damage, although the loss is comparatively small. The Cincinnati Southern engine and pump house and Foushee's tobacco warehouse on Water street were the only buildings completely demolished, but the walls were blown out of several others, and quite a number lost roofs, chimneys, and awnings. Windows and shade-trees were demolished without number. As if by a miracle, nobody was hurt. The storm lasted only ten minutes and passed into the country. Great damage was done to barns, forests, fences, and crops. The loss is estimated at $5,000 in the city and $10,000 in the country.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Senate Inquiry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Mr. Partridge, of the Produce Exchange, continued his testimony today before the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education. The witness testified as to "corners," or gambling as he characterized it, on the exchange. Nearly 2,000 of the 3,000 members of the exchange, he said, were gamblers, and the law of supply and demand had nothing to do with this speculation. As a remedy for gambling, he said he would make it a penal offense for parties to sell what they did not own or control, and a penal offense for anybody to buy up the necessaries of life and hold them for speculation. Witness, in concluding, begged to present, through the committee, a petition to Congress regarding this evil.

Senator Blair said they would incorporate the petition in the witness' testimony.

Clinton Furbish, a rubber manufacturer, advocated free trade, and Osmond H. Schweiner read a paper on the immense speculative transactions of the country, inflation of the currency, and on watered stock.

War on Tenement-House Cigarmakers in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—David A. Paul, of 375 East Eighth street, was arrested, charged with violating the new law in manufacturing cigars in a tenement-house. He was held in bail for trial. This was the first case under the new law, which went into effect to-day, and will be carried to a higher court and a test case made of it.

A BAD BEGINNING.

Collision of the First Trains Passing Over a New York Road Just Completed—One Man Killed and Several Injured.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The opening of the New York, West-Shore & Buffalo Railroad from Albany to Syracuse was undertaken today, but was interrupted by a serious collision near Fort Plain, about forty miles west of Albany. The road is a double track from New York to Syracuse, but on some parts of the new division from Albany to Syracuse only one track was in condition. The collision occurred on a stretch of this single track. The opening train from the west, which consisted of four or five cars besides the baggage-car, contained a large number of people from Syracuse, Utica, and other points. It was behind time when it neared the place of the accident. The trains were to pass at Fort Plain, but one being late the other was ordered to go on to St. Johnsville. Meantime the train from the east had arrived at St. Johnsville, where it was expected to stay till the other passed it. Instead of doing so the engineer passed out at great speed, and met the train from the east about midway between the two places. The crash is described as terrific. The engine from the east was smashed and the baggage-car was destroyed, but the passenger-cars were left on the track. The engine from the west was partially turned over, and the baggage-car and smoker behind were telescoped and destroyed. Michael Lyons, engineer of the east-bound train, was killed, and James Whitlock, a passenger from Ephratah, N. Y., had his skull fractured and will probably die. Twelve or fifteen were slightly injured. There is difficulty in fixing the blame, because the engineer who is said to have disregarded the signal at St. Johnsville to stop is dead.

NEW YORK.

Large Taxpayers Anxious to Save the Discount of 6 Per Cent.

A Brooklyn Physician Nearly 70 Years Old Charged with Desertion and Bigamy.

Mitchell and Sheriff to Fight for Two Thousand Dollars and the Championship.

First Annual Exhibition of the National Horse-Show of America—A Free Fight.

Gen. Hancock Not Seriously Ill—Frauds in City Financial Bureaus—A British Forger.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

A RUSH TO OBTAIN THE DISCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A line of solid-looking taxpayers with the sinews of Government in their pockets stood patiently in front of the Tax-Receiver's office in the City-Hall Park today. This office is on the first floor of the brownstone building where the Court of General Sessions is held, and is a large, roomy apartment, but not sufficiently capacious to accommodate all who desire to pay their taxes the first day of the opening of the books. Consequently many were obliged to stand out in the open air and wait their turn, while weather probabilities and subjects of kindred uncertainty—such as politics—were talked about to pass the time away. The crowd gathered early. Many were at the office hours before the doors were thrown open. One of the first amounts handed into the cashier was $6,542.53, paid in by Mr. Peter R. Galens, being the tax on property assessed at $285,700 held by President Chester A. Arthur and Robert Graham Dun. Both are said to own a large amount of property individually. Next came checks from William W. Astor for $406,000 on real estate; W. H. Vanderbilt $170,000 on real estate and $22,000 on personal property; Trinity Church corporation, $60,000 on real estate; and a number of others. Ald. Cochrane and Erastus Brooks were also among those who made early payments. Up to noon $3,000,000 was about the sum paid in. Gen. McMahon has provided excellent accommodations for the ladies, a large number of whom thronged the office today. Persons who pay their taxes before the 1st of November next are entitled to a discount at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, to be computed from the time of payment to Dec. 1. The total amount to be collected is $29,166,169. The tax rate is $2.29.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

ALLEGATIONS OF BIGAMY AGAINST A BROOKLYN PHYSICIAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A curious story of alleged bigamy and desertion has been laid before the police of Brooklyn by Mr. Charles H. Jones, of 534 Marcy avenue in that city. Mr. Jones says that his father, Dr. Nathaniel Jones, deserted his wife, Mr. Charles Jones' mother, last December, and that he has since married a woman named Mrs. Elliott, who passed by the name of Mary Jane Rogers. Dr. Jones is 67 years of age, and had been married for forty-five years. He sold his business in New York, and it is charged deserted his wife last December. Mrs. Jones had a number of grown-up children, all of whom were in good circumstances, and she did not like to make public the fact of her husband's desertion. While she was absent from her home at No. 214 Walworth street, Brooklyn, during the summer Dr. Jones returned, and, it is alleged, forcibly entering the house, took away a great deal of property. Even then Mrs. Jones refrained from making the matter of her husband's desertion public. It was only when she learned that he had married another woman that the deserted wife determined to have her husband punished.

GEN. HANCOCK.

RAPIDLY CONVALESCING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—"Bring him up-stairs," were the words that greeted a reporter as he stood in the hallway of Gen. Hancock's residence on Governor's Island this morning, addressed by the General to his servant on presenting the reporter's card. As the reporter entered the room the General extended his hand with a smile. "They have been killing me off so completely in the newspapers of late that I thought I would bring you up-stairs and let you see for yourself." The General was in bed, his shoulders supported by a pile of white pillows, and he certainly looked anything but a sick man. He said he felt pretty well and was rapidly convalescing. There was nothing the matter with him but a sore knee, and that would soon be well. He does not know whether the cold settled in the limb, or whether he unconsciously wrenched it. He is convalescing rapidly, does not suffer much pain, and expects to be out in a few days. He continues to transact all business with his staff officers as usual.

THE HORSE SHOW.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ENTRIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Entries closed today for the first annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association, to be held in Madison Square Garden the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th inst. The association feared this morning that more horses would be entered than they could easily accommodate. The entries aggregate about 800. Hunters, cabs, and carriage horses will be very large. The hunter class includes several imported animals. Smuggler, Thorndale, and Edwin Thorne will be exhibited, while several of the fast road teams hereabouts will be shown. The Arabian stallions Linden Tree, and Leopard, bred by the Sultan of Turkey, have been entered. A number of ladies will be exhibitors. Members of the Fire Department are showing much interest in the special competition for fire-engine horses, and the mounted police are equally interested in the special prizes for their animals.

Watkin G. Powell, of Springboro, Crawford County, Pa., will act as Judge of Clydesdales and horses of all work. The other judges are as follows:

Trotters and roadsters—Dr. L. Herr, Lexington, Ky.
Percherons and horses of all work—Thomas Jones, of Delaware, O.
Carriage-horses, four-in-hands, etc.—Col. Delancey Kane.
Saddle-horses and ponies—Miguel Aleo.
Hunters—Carroll Livingston.
Mules and donkeys—Robert Elder.

PUGILISTIC.

A "MILL" ARRANGED FOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Charles Mitchell and William Sheriff, heavy-weight pugilists, both from England, are announced to fight tomorrow evening for $2,000 and the championship. The fight will probably take place. It is understood that fifty men will be admitted on behalf of each principal. Leading sporting men are anxiously waiting for a tip, confident that the attendance will not be limited. It is said $50 is already offered for a ticket of admission. Mitchell is in fine form. His thick neck and features are very brown. His hands, very large, are hard, and the knuckles appear to be the size of eggs.

BRAG.

"I have been doing very hard work since I came here," said Mitchell. "The fact is, I was in excellent condition when I landed in New York from Kansas City, where I trained very fine for my fight with Slade. Slade was afraid to fight. Perhaps I was a little overanxious. His backers picked out New Orleans as the battle-ground because they knew we would not fight there. Slade could have made $5,000 and had all his expenses paid to fight in New Mexico, but he dared not fight me."

THE NEWSPAPER WAR.

ADDRESS OF NEWSDEALERS TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—At a meeting of a committee from several of the newsdealers' associations at 442 Ninth avenue tonight an address to the public was prepared. In this they call attention to the reduction in the price of the *Herald*. "On one well-established newsstand," says the circular, "taking 256 morning papers a day, the margin on the sale of them is $1.25. On another whose order is 294 papers the margin is $1.43. We pay all expenses out of this. To show what proportion of this comes from sales of *Heralds*, we have only to say that the margin on the sum invested that is allowed by the *Sun* and the *Tribune* is 50 per cent; the *World*, 23⅓; the *Times*, 24⅓; the *Herald*, 17. It must be remembered that this percentage is good only when all the papers are sold, something that never happens. The *Herald* of yesterday said that its circulation was unabated. The newsdealers know this is untrue. They buy, in many cases, less than half as many as they did. We do not like to sell the paper even at 3 cents. We ask the public to simply ascertain the facts in this controversy. We can rest content on the judgment that must follow."

Other meetings were held by the downtown association, the West Side Newsdealers' Association, the Newsdealers' Union of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, and the Brooklyn newsdealers' associations. All these societies will join in the parade to be held tomorrow night.

BENNETT.

It is said that Mr. Bennett proposes to spend $100,000 in carrying on the war. The *Herald* yesterday morning offered from $1 to $1.50 to every boy who would take out 100 *Heralds* and sell them at two cents a copy. Several hundred urchins embarked in the enterprise, but most of them came to grief and decided not to repeat the operation.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

An electric manufacturing and miscellaneous stock exchange has been organized and will open for business in about two weeks.

The police have made three arrests of persons engaged in the wholesale robbery of post-offices in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Brooklyn newsdealers follow New York and Jersey City in adopting a schedule of prices for morning newspapers.

Dr. William Shine, one of the most prominent New York physicians and surgeon of the Elevated Railroad Companies, was placed in the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane yesterday. His case is pronounced incurable.

The National Billiard Association has decided to have a series of games in Philadelphia for the benefit of its own treasury. Sexton starts Sunday for Chicago to prepare for his match with Slosson. Schaefer leaves the 10th for Paris.

Fanny Davenport began last night a four-weeks' engagement in the Fourteenth Street Theatre, opening the regular season. The house was crowded. The initial representation was "Fedora." Miss Davenport and her company won a great success.

The steamship Lydian Monarch, which arrived from London yesterday, brought ninety-two cases of "properties." They belong to Henry Irving, the actor, who will sail from Europe Oct. 16. The scenery to be used in the tragedy of "The Bells" is contained in twenty boxes.

Edward Lobell, alias James Faulkner, was arrested on board the steamer Lydian Monarch on application of the British Consul, charged with forging, in Bristol, England, a check for £2,800. Of this sum £230 in gold was found with him. He was arraigned before the United States Commissioner and sent to jail to await examination.

A man who gave his name as James English called at the police central office and told Inspector McDonnell he was an escaped convict and surrendered. In 1867 he was convicted of being a panel thief. He escaped from the penitentiary while serving a short sentence, and has been roaming the world since as a sailor. He returned to New York last week.

The hop-growers and hop-dealers in Brooklyn last night effected a compromise relating to the tare on hops. The compromise varies from the resolutions adopted by the United States Brewers' Association at Detroit last June. It is not binding, however, as the resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of the United States Brewers' Association prohibits any modification of the rules relating to the tare on hops.

The grand jury yesterday handed in a sentiment in regard to the Bureau of Water-Rents and the Bureau of Arrears and Assessments, in both of which frauds have recently been discovered. The system of keeping accounts is pronounced faulty and inadequate, and the immediate adoption of an improved system recommended; it is also recommended that a board of experts be appointed to examine into the records of all financial departments of the city from July 1, 1877, to date.

In saloon on Carroll street the police yesterday morning found about thirty men pummeling each other in the dark, the kerosene lamps having been shattered. When the room had been cleared three men were found on the floor bleeding and unconscious. They were Patrick Gorman, Martin Cavanagh, and William O'Hare. Gorman's skull was fractured. A stone had crushed in the frontal bone, piercing the brain. Cavanagh's scalp had been cut off and hung by a single ligament. O'Hare's arm was broken. Eight of the assailing party were arrested, and were committed without bail to await the wounded men's injuries.

A CANADIAN SCANDAL.

The Statements Which Have Involved the Windsor Hotel Proprietors in a Large Lawsuit for Defamation of Character.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The name of the party who has sued the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel for $50,000 damages for defamation of character and summary removal from the premises is Miss Florence Lent. She is the only daughter of Mr. Philetus Lent, a contractor of Brooklyn. Her brother, Mr. Louis Lent, is a grain merchant in New York, who, it is understood, is assisting her in prosecuting the hotel proprietors. The name of the gentleman in Chicago to whom she is said to be engaged is not known. Miss Lent has been admitted considerably to fashionable society in Montreal, and the announcement of the alleged improprieties on her part has caused a decided sensation in the families where she had been on intimate and friendly terms. Monday evening last Miss Lent, accompanied by Mr. Patterson, of Boston, left the hotel and attended the performance given at the Academy of Music, which is but a short distance from the hotel. Returning about 11:20 o'clock, they entered the main entrance, crossed the large rotunda arm in arm, and ascended one flight to the public sitting-room where Miss Lent was taken leave of for the time being by her gallant friend, who descended to the office below and asked one of the night-clerks for his key, which was promptly handed him. He then at once betook himself up-stairs, presumably to his own room. The night-watch having his suspicions aroused went to Miss Lent's room. He at first knocked at the door, but heard, he says, only a subdued whisper of voices. Then he tried the lock. The bolt had been drawn from the inside across the door, and the only alternative was to burst the door open. This action was not resorted to, but the watch was maintained during the remainder of the night. About 5 o'clock in the morning Mr. Patterson, according to the story of the hotel authorities, walked out and proceeded to his own room. That same morning both Miss Lent and Mr. Patterson received polite notice from the manager of the hotel requesting them to settle their accounts and leave it at once. Miss Lent is said to be boarding at a fashionable boarding-house, while Mr. Patterson is also stated to still be in the city.

EX-SENATOR SHARON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1.—Senator Sharon states, in reference to the charge of adultery brought against him by Aggie Hill, who claims to be his wife, that he would take immediate measures to punish his traducers to the full extent of the law. He characterizes the scheme as one of a characterless woman and unscrupulous man to extort money, and he refuses to be plucked. It is stated by the other side that ex-Gov. Richards, of Wisconsin, who attended the wedding of the Senator's daughter Flora to Sir Thomas Hesketh, will come from the East to testify that he heard Sharon acknowledge he had been secretly married to Miss Hill.

W. E. Sheridan, the tragedian, and Miss L. Davenport arrived here last night from Australia.

FINANCIAL.

The Clearings Slightly Larger than Last Week, but Still Far from Satisfactory.

Assignment of Colman Bros., Extensive Clothiers, of New York and San Francisco.

Other Embarrassments—Affairs of the St. Albans Trust Company—Indianapolis Savings-Bank Dividend.

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

AN UNFAVORABLE EXHIBIT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—[*Post*]—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of twenty-seven clearing-houses of the United States, gives the clearances for the week ending Sept. 30, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1882:

New York	$763,567,336	Decrease	21.5
Boston	50,482,125	Decrease	7.9
Philadelphia	51,762,529	Decrease	7.9
Chicago	44,788,211	Decrease	4.5
St. Louis	17,058,858	Increase	12.3
San Francisco	12,954,873	Decrease	0.9
Baltimore	14,380,342	Increase	0.9
Cincinnati	9,000,000	Increase	11.7
Pittsburg	8,239,620	Increase	25.5
New Orleans	6,727,415	Decrease	19.5
Providence	4,183,800	Decrease	10.2
Louisville	4,000,000	Increase	32.1
Detroit	2,743,385	....	
Milwaukee	3,010,000	Decrease	6.5
Kansas City	2,451,900	Increase	21.7
Cleveland	1,879,147	Decrease	12.8
Hartford	1,674,858	Increase	12.2
Indianapolis	1,500,000	Decrease	15.2
Columbus	1,350,080	Increase	37.5
Peoria	1,172,356	Increase	50.0
New Haven	1,090,860	Increase	1.2
Portland	1,050,978	Increase	7.1
Worcester	805,743	Decrease	0.8
Springfield	678,097	Decrease	7.6
Memphis	565,287	Increase	91.9
Lowell	448,021	Increase	6.2
Syracuse	497,726	Increase	36.4
Total	$1,014,518,362	Decrease	20.8
Outside of New York	250,567,026	Decrease	6.8

The exhibit is again very unfavorable when compared with that of the corresponding week last year, giving an aggregate of clearings for the week of $1,014,518,362, against $950,389,162 last week and $987,452,962 the previous week. As compared with last year the clearings show a decrease of 20.8 per cent, against a falling off of 21.5 per cent last week.

Heavy failures in New York, the long-continued drouth which has curtailed the production of mills, and the continued hesitancy of buyers to enter the market have largely curtailed the amount of legitimate business throughout the country and been directly reflected on the clearing-house returns.

COLMAN BROTHERS.

A HEAVY FAILURE IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The failure of Colman Brothers, clothing merchants, of San Francisco, with an office in this city at No. 66 Reade street, was announced today. *Bradstreet's* dispatches said that they had made an assignment in San Francisco to Henry Newstadter, Peter Banner, and Mr. Newhall. No details of the failure have been received in the trade, but the liabilities are currently reported at upwards of $600,000. The business has been established about thirty years. They manufactured and made most of their purchases in this city, shipping to San Francisco, where they have a large four-story building at Bush and Montgomery streets. They formerly did a large wholesale business, but merged into a retail business about two years ago. It was well known in the trade that they were considerably reduced in circumstances. The firm at present is composed of three brothers—Morris, Abraham, and Charles. At the New York office Mr. Hugo Napthali, a brother-in-law, managed the business. He said yesterday that all the information he had received from San Francisco was a dispatch stating that the firm had made an assignment without preference. He could give no idea of the amount of the liabilities or the value of the assets, or how much they owed in New York. Mr. Abraham Colman had been here this summer and made most of the purchases, and had gone to San Francisco in August. He had attached the property here to secure a claim for $13,000. Deputy-Sheriff Finn seized the stock here on four attachments granted by Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, the first being for the Napthalis. Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained attachments for Bulin, Joseph & Co. for $8,911; F. Victor & Achelis, $2,342; Adolph Bernheimer, $496—all for merchandise.

It is thought the stock here is worth about $20,000 to $25,000. There are said to be about fifty creditors in this city, the amount standing from $300 to $13,000. Catlin & Co., are creditors for about $3,500.

A creditor said yesterday that Mr. Abraham Colman had made a statement to him in July that the firm were worth over $400,000 over and above all their liabilities, which then amounted to only $16,000. It is also said that this statement was made to other creditors, and in view of their failure so soon afterward there is harsh criticism in the trade. Another creditor said he had heard that they owed $80,000 for merchandise here, and no one yet knew how much for borrowed capital. They bought heavily this season from commission merchants, jobbing and importing houses. The amount reported lost by one of the partners in mining stocks is said to be $21,000.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1.—Coleman Bros., clothiers, of New York, with a branch house in this city, made an assignment today for the benefit of their creditors. It is stated that a satisfactory settlement will be reached permitting the firm to continue business without interruption.

BROKEN BANKS.

A DIVIDEND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Receiver Ray, of the Indianapolis Savings Bank, gave notice today of another 10 per cent dividend ready for disbursement, making 60 per cent in all. A portion of the real estate, appraised at $21,869, he has sold for $26,895, a gain of over $5,000 on the estimated value. The value of the unsold real estate was appraised at $27,279. He expects to realize a 10 or 15 per cent dividend on the assets remaining in his hands.

THE ST. ALBANS TRUST COMPANY.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 1.—The Depositors' Committee have published a detailed statement of the result of their investigation of the St. Albans Trust Company, which shows total assets of $709,545; worthless paper, $15,000. The committee consider $193,000 of the assets perfectly good, and $501,545 doubtful. If all the doubtful assets can be collected the depositors will be paid in full; if half collected the assets would pay 75 cents on the dollar. The report shows L. Brainerd responsible as principal surety for $101,028. Brainerd's property, which has been turned over for the benefit of the creditors, is valued at about $400,000.

The Judge of the Insolvency Court issued a writ of commitment against Lawrence Brainerd for contempt in refusing to deliver his books or papers to the court's messenger or make disclosures concerning his property before the court. Brainerd's counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus. Brainerd's counsel claim that he cannot be compelled to disclose before he is adjudged insolvent—the hearing in which adjudication is set for Wednesday.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

SUSPENSIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1.—P. E. Wall, principal in the Glen Woolen Company at Hampden, notifies the company's creditors of his inability to meet their demands, and requests them to meet in Springfield Wednesday to receive his statement and effect a settlement. The mills have been running with varying success four years, making fancy cassimeres and overcoatings. Bad luck in selling goods, general depression, and the unsettled condition of the wool market are the reasons assigned for the failure. The liabilities are estimated at $65,000.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Dan F. McKinzie, dealer in and manufacturer of wagons and carriages at this place, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors. The assets are about $2,000 and the liabilities about $7,000.

BALLOU & CO. TO RESUME.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—The *Traveller* says: "George William Ballou & Co. have so far arranged their affairs that they expect to resume business Wednesday."

THE FIRE RECORD.

At De Kalb, Ill.

DE KALB, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—About 3:30 this afternoon a fire broke out in the warehouse of the Superior Barb Fence Wire Company's building close to the depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The building contained twenty-five car-loads of finished fence wire and a large quantity of paint. The fire spread rapidly and although the alarm was promptly given and the Fire Department on the ground within ten minutes after the fire was discovered it spread rapidly and at one time threatened the destruction of the stock-yards and depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, but by hard fighting the fire was controlled and the railway property saved. The loss will be fully $15,000, with an insurance of $10,000; in the North British of $2,500; Lancaster, $2,500; Traders' $2,500; North American $2,500.

At Trenton, Mo.

TRENTON, Mo., Oct. 1.—A fire early this morning destroyed nearly an entire block of buildings. Total loss about $30,000. Among the heaviest losers are I. Greenbaum, hides and wool, $6,000; Austin & Berkley, $5,000; Hume Building, unoccupied, $4,000; W. C. Swazee, $5,000; N. Mullet, $3,000.

Flames Extinguished with Milk.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 1.—During a thunder-storm Saturday night the residence of Harvey Wheeler, at Amherst, was struck by lightning, and Mrs. Wheeler killed. Water being scarce, Wheeler extinguished the fire with milk.

Fires Elsewhere.

FLORENCE, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Postmaster C. H. Sloan's general store at Commonwealth, Wis., was burned last night. Loss, $7,500; insurance, $4,500. Nothing was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Fire broke out anew after midnight in St. John's Catholic Church. The whole building was gutted. The vestment and sanctuary vessels were saved. Crowds of women gathered about the edifice weeping.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 1.—Two warehouses on Water street burned today. Loss, $35,000. Pollock & Co. are the greatest sufferers, losing $25,000; with $10,000 insurance.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The stove wareroom belonging to Pleasant Griffey and adjoining his residence in this city caught fire at 3 o'clock this afternoon and was completely destroyed, the contents, consisting of stoves and castings, being badly damaged, as was his residence. The loss will not be less than $2,500; insured in the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia for $1,200.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Colenberg & Vanpel's piano factory in West Thirty-sixth street was damaged $22,000 by fire. Insured.

CAVOUR AND NAPOLEON.

How Politicians Make History.

[Boston *Advertiser*.]—The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, has published the account which Count Cavour submitted to the King of Sardinia after the war of 1859 had been agreed upon. This war led to the union of Italy and the realization of Cavour's policy. But it is not certain that Cavour's personal honor will be promoted by the publication of the document which he penned July 24, 1858, at Baden, as he himself said, "on the edge of a hotel table, and without time to copy or to reread the endless epistle," which would fill four columns of the *Advertiser*. The dispatch tells with extreme frankness what Cavour and Napoleon III. agreed upon at the famous Plombières meeting, how Nice and Savoy were handed over to France, and how the Princess Clotilde, then but 15 years old, was sacrificed to the Prince Napoleon, better known as Plon-Plon, and now the nominal head of the imperial Bonapartes. The war of 1859 may have originated in the brain of Cavour. But Napoleon declared that he would help Sardinia in a war against Austria, "provided the war was undertaken for a non-revolutionary cause, such as could be justified in the eyes of diplomacy and public opinion." In that case Napoleon placed the whole French army at the service of Sardinia. It will be noticed that the war was decided upon as a matter of business, and that both Cavour and Napoleon discussed it with the same coolness with which the speculators in Wall street organize a raid.

Napoleon asked Cavour to find a plausible pretext for the war which had been decided upon. Cavour mentioned the Austrian violation of its treaties with Sardinia and the extension of the Austrian power in Italy. Napoleon rejected these pretexts, and after going through all the Italian States suggested that Massa and Carrara furnished the occasion. He ordered that the people of Massa and Carrara should ask the protection of Sardinia, the latter should decline, but should insult the Duke of Modena, who would talk back, and would justify Sardinia in beginning the war. Such an arrangement, it was agreed, would please France and England, where the Duke of Modena, "right or wrong, was considered a despot." This point settled, Napoleon suggested that he must not alienate the Pope and the King of Naples—the former, lest he excite the French Catholics against their Emperor, and the King of Naples on account of his intimacy with Russia. Some plan was hatched, and then Napoleon dersired a clean understanding about the object of the war.

It was decided that Austria must be sent out of Italy at all hazards, and that the Austrian provinces south of the Alps should go to Sardinia, which was to pay France by the cession of Savoy and Nice. The Pope was to keep Rome, while Tuscany was to become the Kingdom of Central Italy under some one. All Italy was to be a confederation, with the Pope for its President. Napoleon urged correctly that Austria was too unpopular to receive any help from England or Prussia, but promised to influence English opinion in favor of his plans. He had a definit promise from Russia not to interfere with his Italian policy. Accordingly he hoped to sign the treaty of peace in Vienna, and promised an army of 200,000 combatants for that purpose. He promised also to facilitate an Italian loan in Paris. This ended the morning conference.

In the afternoon Napoleon and Covour took a drive, when the former demanded the hand of the Princess Clotilde for Plon-Plon. It was urged that Plon-Plon was better than his reputation, and Cavour had the effrontery to tell Victor Emmanuel that the man who desired his daughter had proved his constancy toward his friends in dissipation, and toward his mistresses Cavour called this "*une preuve sans replique*"—unanswerable proof of fidelity. He added;

Un homme sans cœur n'aurait pas quitté Paris au milieu des plaisirs du carnaval pour aller faire une dernière visite a Rachel, qui se mourait a Cannes, et cela quoqu'il s'en fut séparé quatre annés plus tôt.

Cavour then discourses in detail why the marriage of the Princess Clotilde, at this time a mere child, was absolutely necessary, and adds that Plon-Plon, more of a Corsican than his brother, would vow bloody revenge if Victor Emmanuel refused to sacrifice his daughter. Cavour adds that the war, if successful, would consolidate the Napoleon régime for two generations, and that the son-in-law of Victor Emmanuel would be separated from the imperial throne by a child but 2 years old. Cavour then comments on the unhappy marriages of the King's sisters and votes the marriage of Clotilde and Plon-Plon a reasonable arrangement, politically, socially, and morally. The marriage took place a few months later and gave France her imperialist pretenders.

Cavour was sincere in sacrificing the Princess Clotilde, he was not sincere in sacrificing Nice and Savoy. In fact, when the war broke out, Cavour declared in a circular dispatch addressed to the European courts that France did not expect any payment for its aid. This enraged Napoleon, who signed the treaty of Villafranca without consulting Cavour. Napoleon's selfishness has never been questioned; but the question may well be raised whether the happy consequences of the successful Italian campaign are due to the statesmanship of Cavour or to the demands of the Italians, who insisted on the union of their country. In view of the Cavour dispatch of July 24, 1858, it is safe to say that he is not the only author of Italian unity, and that his political record is not immaculate. He was a great politician; but his King was as great a man, and the Italian people showed more character than did Victor Emmanuel and Cavour combined.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

An Important Decision in the Matter of Archbishop Purcell's Financial Troubles.

Church Property in Which Trust Funds Were Invested Declared Subject to Sale.

The Case on Trial Ten Weeks—Outline of the Arguments on Both Sides.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The suit brought by the assignee of the late Archbishop Purcell, in which he asked that over 200 pieces of Catholic church property in the Diocese of Cincinnati be sold for the payment of the debts of Father Edward Purcell, and assumed by his brother, the Archbishop, was decided in the Hamilton County District Court today. The decision is favorable to the churches except in such cases, which are comparatively few, as it can be shown that the property they hold was acquired either in whole or in part with money furnished by the Archbishop. The court consisted of Judges Smith, Johnson, and Moore. Judge Smith read the decision, which occupied two hours and a half. Judge Johnson dissented in the cases of St. Patrick's Church and St. Joseph's Cemetery, but was in full agreement with the great body of the decision. The court-room was comfortably filled with priests, creditors, and lawyers. The decision was listened to attentively but without any demonstration being made.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The assignment of Archbishop Purcell was made the 5th of March, 1879, all the property which he held being turned over to the assignee for the benefit of his own and Father Edward's creditors. The debt amounted to $4,000,000, and there were about 3,500 creditors, mostly poor parishioners who had put their little savings in Father Edward's hands, believing they were safer there than they would be anywhere else. Some of the accounts had been running for forty years, and interest had been compounded. It was Father Edward's innocence of all knowledge of the rapidity with which compound interest piles up that led to the accumulation of so enormous an indebtedness. A year after the assignment was made, and after it had become evident that no considerable part of the debt would ever met by voluntary contributions, the assignee brought the present suit. Four-fifths of all the Catholic Church property in the Cincinnati diocese was involved, including church and school buildings and cemeteries. The hearing of the case was begun April 4, 1882, and occupied nearly ten weeks. Half a hundred lawyers were retained in different branches of the suit. Judge Hoadly led the prosecution and T. D. Lincoln the defense. In the amount of labor required to prepare the case, the number of doubtful points of law at issue, and the complications growing out of so many different pieces of property acquired in different ways, the case has probably never had a parallel in any American court. The chief point of the controversy related to the nature of the title by which the Archbishop of Cincinnati held the churches of the diocese, and this involved a consideration of the old canon law.

The claim of the plaintiffs was that whatever might be the canon law governing in lands where that law prevails, this case was governed by the common law of the United States; that Archbishop Purcell was not a trustee in any other sense than that in foro conscientæ he was bound to apply the property of which he held the title to the general uses of the diocese; and that the first duty obligatory upon him was to pay the debts of the diocese, such as the creditors were suing for. It was claimed further that, if the canon law did apply the churches here were not so organized as to be within any of the rules of the canon law which vest an interest in church property in the congregations.

The defense claimed that these various pieces of property, each standing by itself, were bought and paid for wholly and entirely by the congregations holding them, and that although the title was in Archbishop Purcell's name, yet he held that title in trust; that the title was in the Bishop's name, not as his own property, but under a rule of discipline of that church as property in trust for the various congregations.

A great mass of evidence was offered, consisting of the deeds to the churches, ancient Latin and Greek tomes on canonical jurisprudence, depositions of church treasurers, the testimony of priests and church members, and also the last will and testament of the Archbishop. The court had the case under consideration nearly fifteen months.

Out of nearly 200 pieces of property held by the Archbishop fourteen were selected for this trial as being representative of all. Nine of these were churches. The others were the cathedral, including the Archiepiscopal residence and school, the St. Mary's Seminary, the Cumminsville Orphan Asylum, and St. Joseph's Cemetery, old and new.

THE FINDINGS.

The court found that in the cases of the churches, though the title was in fee simple in Archbishop Purcell, yet they were built from money raised by members of different congregations, and the title was in the Archbishop by reason of the rules of the church, which in such a case as this the court was bound to regard; that the Archbishop held the title only as a trustee for the uses of the congregation, and that property so held could not be subjected to the payment of debts of the Archbishop. In the case of one church the majority of the court found that the evidence showed that the Archbishop had advanced some money, and the church was liable for that amount to the assignee.

As to the cathedral and cathedral school built by the Archbishop directly from funds placed in his hands, except about $60,000 raised by subscription, the court held that though the Archbishop held the property in trust as he did other churches yet to the extent of the amount he advanced the assignee was entitled to recover with interest for the benefit of creditors.

The orphan asylum at Cumminsville was also declared a trust not subject to sale, and the mortgage given by Archbishop Purcell on it to secure a creditor was declared of no binding force.

The same view was taken as to St. Mary's Cemetery, with an order for reference to a master to ascertain if the Archbishop made advances to this property. As to cemeteries, a majority of the court held that they were not dedicated to the public, that the consecration did not amount to dedication, and that such portion as is now not sold for burial lots could be sold for the benefit of creditors.

Judge Johnston dissented as to referring the two pieces of property to a master for an account, and dissented wholly from the view that cemeteries were not dedicated to the public and held in trust by the Archbishop.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL SYSTEM.

London *Telegraph:* If we turn to the United States, we find a country in which prevails a hotel system the most elaborate and the most extensive in the whole world. A guest may obtain nearly all the requirements in life in an American hotel. There he can eat, and drink, and sleep, wire telegraphic messages to the uttermost ends of the earth, read at Chicago by means of the "perpetual tape-worm" machine the quotations of the exchanges of London and Paris, have his hair cut, be "barbed" and "fixed," purchase tickets for the play, read the papers by the electric light, have his visiting cards engraved, his boots polished, and his corns cut, borrow umbrellas and dress suits by the day or night, and buy cigars, chewing tobacco, railway-tickets, comic publications, white kid gloves, and molasses candy. "Essentials" and "non-essentials" alike are provided at fixed prices, and no fees are nominally expected. When the traveler pays his weekly bill for board he does not find it supplemented by a charge per day for attendance; and if the traveler be really what the Americans term a "right mean cuss," he may travel from Cape Cod to the Golden Gates, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Washington Territory without, so far as his hotel bills are concerned, disbursing a single cent beyond the stipulated charge.

It will be asked how such a system works. In reply it may be explained that the unfeed hotel servants are tolerably civil, and that is all. The negro waiters are usually obliging fellows—to be obliging is the characteristic of their race—but when the waiter is a white man, he is usually an Irishman, and he takes care, when unfeed, to make the traveling Englishman aware of that portetious fact. The foreign guest at first exults in finding hotels wherein there is no fixed charge per diem for attendance, and where, when he is taking his departure, the servants are not ranged—a terrible show!—with hungry eyes fixed on his wallet of dollar notes. But in process of time the traveling Briton is oppressed with a growing sense of being neglected and uncomfortable and by the uneasy persuasion that there are those among his fellow-guests who are faring better than he does. By and by some American acquaintance lets him into the secret of faring better. If he wishes to be attentively and promptly waited upon at breakfast, let him "slip a quarter" into the waiter's hand; if he be anxious to have a good dinner, in lieu of succession and tepid and flavorless messes, let him send down a frequent dollar to the cook, with his name and his compliments. There is no fixed charge for attendance in American hotels; but the tourist who wishes to travel in comfort must "tip," and "tip" largely.

LATE RAILROAD NEWS.

Project to Build a New Road into the Yellowstone National Park.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The railway project in the Northwest which is now attracting most attention is that of building a road from some point on the Union Pacific into the Yellowstone National Park, which region is now penetrated only by the Northern Pacific. Messrs. Bothwell and Wallace, representing a syndicate of New York, Boston, and English capitalists, who started out some weeks ago to survey such a route from some point on the Union Pacific between Cheyenne and Rawlins, have been heard from at Fort Washakie. They are picking out a route 250 miles in length, which will open up the oil and soda regions of Wyoming on its way north, and they report that they find the route excellent, and are pushing forward for the Yellowstone. An Omaha capitalist, who is indirectly interested, declares that the road will be built next season.

The graders who have been building the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha extension of thirty-eight miles from Wakefield into the heart of Cedar County, in this State, finished work today. There are three new stations laid out: Concord, Coleridge, and Hartington. Depot buildings are going up, and the line will be opened in a few days.

The Union Pacific Railway extension from the Council Bluffs transfer depot in Council Bluffs City was opened today, and trains began running through between Council Bluffs and Omaha. It is believed that this line will quadruple travel between the two cities in the first six months.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

The Good Results Which Have Been Obtained and the Future Possibilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—Prof. Peter Collier, late chemist to the Agricultural Department, a firm believer in the practicability of producing sugar from sorghum profitably and in such quantities that this country may export sugar, says that the reports from all the sorghum-raisers and manufacturers of sorghum sugar are very encouraging. At Rio Grande, N. J., where 320,000 pounds of sugar were produced last year and where 7,000 pounds are being manufactured every day, it is expected that the production for the year will be nearly 1,000,000 pounds. Good reports have also been received from Hutchinson and Sterling, in Kansas. Prof. Collier tells of the interest in this subject manifested by Cheng Tsao Ju, the Chinese Minister. Mr. Collier visited him by invitation, and had a long talk with the Minister through his secretary. It seems that sorghum is raised in China for the cereal product, which is used as an article of food as rice is. But it had never occurred to the Chinese that the stalk could be utilized for the same purpose that sugar-cane is. Specimens of the Chinese sorghum cane and the cane raised here were compared by Prof. Collier and found to be very much alike in all respects. The Chinese Minister requested that samples of seed be furnished, and fifteen packages, together with all the information bearing upon the subject of sorghum-sugar manufacture in the United States, have been procured by Prof. Collier, and by the Minister were forwarded to the Chinese Government. Prof. Collier's views, it will be remembered, were at one time very distinctly opposed by Dr. Loring, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and it was suppose that the difference of opinions on this subject led to the removal of Prof. Collier from the position of chemist. The views of the Commissioner have since been modified, and he is now understood to regard the problem of sorghum cultivation and the manufacture of sorghum sugar in a more favorable light. The Chinese Minister has signified his desire to join a party of investigation who will soon visit the plantations and manufactories at Rio Grande, N. J.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Earthquake—Fate of Wrecked Mariners.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 11.—The Java earthquake was felt along the northern coast of New Zealand, causing a tremendous tidal wave, but doing no damage. The earthquake was felt further south the same day. In Tasmania fifty earthquakes are reported in August. A severe shock was experienced at Kiamo, ninety miles south of Sydney. Several buildings were damaged.

The schooner Ethel, which arrived at Maryborough, Queensland, from the South Seas, states having spoken the French steamer Bruat. The Captain reported having discovered the fate of the Laperouse. The expedition was lost on the Island of Santa Cruz. They recovered some brass cannon and some anchors embedded in coral. The French officers elicited from the natives a tradition existing that the survivors had partly built a new ship, but that all of the party had died from natural causes before its completion. Vestiges of a fort were also discovered.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Mr. Harry McNeil, of Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—Harry McNeil, a wealthy gentleman of Chicago, died suddenly today at the residence of William C. Kendrick, in this city. He came to Louisville about ten days ago to visit the Rev. Dr. Rivers, who is a cousin. Thursday last McNeil was in seemingly good health, and came down-town to see the Oriental Consistory of Chicago, many members of which were his personal friends. Soon afterward he was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs and has been confined to the house since. The hemorrhages continued at frequent intervals, and he grew weaker and weaker until this morning at 9 o'clock. Before his death his two brothers came from Chicago and were at his bedside. Mr. McNeil was 38 years of age, and was an heir to the McNeil estate in Chicago. The remains were taken to Chicago tonight.

The Late Lyman Blair.

The Chamber of Commerce has passed the customary resolutions in view of the recent death of its President, Lyman Blair. He is pronounced "one who at all times was sincere in his profession, loyal to his friends, and carefully considerate of the rights and feelings of all, and in whom were happily united those qualities of head and heart which gave to him in a large degree the ardor of youth with the dignity of age." His sterling integrity, quick perception, and sound judgment made him a type of the best class of successful merchants and business-men.

Memorial Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—A very numerously-attended memorial meeting was held on 'Change today in honor of Col. George Knapp. A resolution of respect was adopted and eulogistic speeches were made by several old friends and co-laborers of the deceased.

The Rev. J. Morgan Smith.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—The Rev. J. Morgan Smith, for twenty years pastor of the First Congregational Church at Grand Rapids, died this morning at Dansville, N. Y., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, from heart-disease, aged about 50.

A VALUABLE VOLUME.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 29.—While searching the files of the Erie *Dispatch* for a business advertisement George Watts, of Northeast, in this county, noticed an Associated Press telegram concerning a book suppressed by the English Government, for which a reward of £1,000 was offered. The tabooed volume was stated to be the memoirs or scandalous inner life of King George IV., with proofs of the illegitimacy of the reigning monarch and the right of an humble commoner to the sceptre of Great Britain. Mr. Watts is an Englishman, and brought a copy with him to America, which he has kept since 1832. Being a wealthy man, he gave the prize to John Firsch, of Erie, who expects to get the £1,000 reward. Firsch has written to the Prime Minister, and will burn or deliver the villainous volume to an authorized agent, as Mr. Gladstone may direct. Schemers are trying to get the book and make more money by republishing a large edition. The last copy was erroneously supposed to have been in possession of a Louisville lawyer referred to in the Associated Press dispatches, for the destruction of which England was negotiating then, three years ago.

THE LOCAL CLERGY.

The Young Men's Christian Association Secretary—Ministerial Meetings.

"We are not saying much publicly," said Mr. J. L. Houghtaling, President of the Y. M. C. A., yesterday, "about what we are doing to secure a suitable general Secretary for the association in place of Mr. Hemmingway, but the committee who have the matter in charge, consisting of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., Mr. John V. Farwell Jr., and myself, are pushing the matter very vigorously, nevertheless. We have been corresponding with and considering the qualifications of four different men, and the negotiations have so far progressed with two of them that they also are considering the propriety of accepting the position. It has been rumored that some of them were Canadians, but that is not true; they are all four living in the United States and holding prominent offices in Christian associations."

"What sort of a man do you want?"

"We have made up our minds that we will have the very best man that can be got for love or money. We want a person who has already made his mark in association work, who has had considerable practical experience, and who is adapted to this particular field. We are determined that no money consideration shall keep us from getting him, and that if we cannot get such a man now we will wait until we can."

"When do you think you will secure your man?"

"I think we will reach a decision about the 15th of this month. The committee has been in consultation with the International Committee at New York, some of the members of which have been away from home for some time. But they will be back tomorrow, and our committee has determined to go to New York for the purpose of having a fuller and more satisfactory conference with them. Our visit will have reference to two of the four gentlemen I have spoken of, with a squinting toward a third. We will leave Chicago next week, and will almost certainly make our selection before we return, the week after."

The Baptist ministers of the city and vicinity met in regular session at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning, the Rev. P. S. Henson presiding. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed. The subject of the day was "Revival Work," the discussion being led by B. F. Jacobs, who urged that ministers should endeavor to be more like Christ in order to save souls. Dr. Lorimer spoke briefly on the subject to the effect that ministers needed more time to labor directly with the people. The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed reported a case of ministerial destitution near the city, and the meeting responded to the call for aid to the extent of $30. The committee on nominations for officers for the ensuing year reported as follows: Chairman, the Rev. W. M. Lawrence; Secretary, the Rev. R. N. Van Doren; Committee on Exercises, the Revs. Bacon, Henson, and Eisdar. The exercises for the next meeting were announced to be the hearing of reports of churches for the year.

The Rev. P. S. Henson stated that the semi-centennial of the existence of the First Church would occur the 19th inst., and that it had been decided to celebrate the event with appropriate exercises, beginning Wednesday, the 17th, and ending the following Sunday evening. He had been instructed by his congregation to suggest to the meeting of pastors the advisability of holding a denominational celebration in connection with the semi-centennial. The suggestion was favorably received, and the Revs. Lorimer, Lawrence, Perrin, Henson, Bacon, Taylor, and Kennard were appointed a committee to consider the matter and report at the next meeting.

Dr. Arthur Little presided at yesterday's meeting. Discussion of the question, "What Shall Be Done in the Way of Establishing a Training-School at Chicago for Lay Helpers?" was opened by Prof. Hyde, of the seminary. In the free discussion which followed the idea of establishing such a school was generally favored, but there was a difference of opinion as to the ways and means. The discussion will be continued hereafter. Immediately after the adjournment of the union a special meeting of the Chicago Association was called for the purpose of electing two delegates to the National Council, which is to convene at Concord, N. H., in place of two of the list selected who will be unable to be present. Dr. Noble and Mr. C. B. Bouton were selected.

FRENCH FINANCES.

Gold and Silver in the Bank of France.

The condition of France is most urgent and perplexing. It is quite clear that unless some decided change of monetary policy be adopted the Bank of France will be drained before long of all or nearly all its gold. A rapid rise in the rate of discount might enable the Bank of France to arrest this drain, but to raise the rate of discount and keep it raised long enough would be a political disturbance to which the Government would not consent.—*London Economist, March 12, 1881.*

At the time this was written the cash reserve of the Bank of France was as understated:

Gold	$111,683,000
Silver	243,815,000
Total specie	$355,498,000

And the 29th of December, 1881, it was thus constituted:

Gold	$131,139,000
Silver	232,293,000
Total specie reserve Dec. 29, 1881	$363,432,000

That is to say, instead of the drain of gold predicted as virtually inevitable between March 12 and the 29th of December, 1881, while the cash reserve of this bank has been increased but $7,934,000, the gold quota of it had been augmented by $19,456,000 and the silver diminished by $11,222,000.

At the close of 1882 the cash condition of the bank was as follows:

Gold	$192,896,000
Silver	218,255,000
Total specie in bank Dec. 29, 1882	$411,151,000

The changes in ninety days were as understated:

Decrease in gold	$4,728,000
Decrease in silver	8,936,000
Decrease in reserve	13,664,000

Here is a statement of this reserve at different periods during the present year:

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 8	$195,362,000	$216,508,000
April 5	199,182,000	210,682,000
May 24	202,457,000	210,030,000
June 28	201,636,000	209,981,000
July 12	198,825,000	207,642,000
Aug. 18	197,668,000	207,101,000
Sept. 1	196,045,000	206,804,000

Since the *Economist* wrote so confidently that this bank must inevitably lose "all or nearly all its gold" it has gained and kept the enormous sum of $84,422,000 in gold, and instead of augmenting its stock of silver, has diminished it steadily to the aggregate of $57,000,000, while enlarging its aggregate specie reserve from $355,498,000 to $402,819,000, the augmentation ($47,321,000) being, of course, all gold.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—News was received here at a late hour tonight of a terrible tragedy at Iowa, Ill., a station on the Carthage Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. A deaf-mute named William Diver, since his brother's death has several times urged the widow to marry him, which she refused. About 9 o'clock this morning he attacked the woman with an ax, and struck her a terrible blow on the forehead. She caught the ax and struggled with him until they reached the outside of the house when the woman's screams brought some men to her assistance. Diver then rushed into the house, but soon reappeared with a terrible wound in his throat. After looking at his victim he again rushed into the house and fractured his skull with the same hand-ax he had used in his assault upon the woman. He died in a few minutes. The woman, it is thought, will recover.

STAGE ROBBERS CAPTURED.

PYRADO, Mex., Oct. 1.—Hensley and Elmore, the two remaining stage robbers who aided in the murder of the Wells-Fargo messenger, Collins, Aug. 10, were captured today by Sheriff Gabriel, and were taken to Florence, Ari., where their associates, Redfield and Tuttle, were hanged by the citizens. It is expected the two just captured will share a similar fate tomorrow.

"JOE" BIGGAR IN THE HOUSE.

Thomas P. Gill in the *Manhattan* for October: To see Mr. Biggar in his glory it should be on one of those occasions when, entering with an armful of blue books, he makes the Commons of England flee before him like a panic-stricken enemy or yell in their dismay. It is Mr. Biggar's delight to talk to empty benches or amid the bellowings of British rage. Wednesday evenings, for instance, the debate must summarily close at 6 o'clock, and the member who has been speaking continues the debate next day. Mr. Biggar wants to obstruct a measure, and he enters smiling, with his pile of blue books. The moment he rises there is consternation, for the faithful Commons know that Mr. Biggar, with one eye on the clock and another on the blue book, will go on eking out his speech with extracts, read in a grating and monotonous voice, until the minute-hand marks the hour of 6. At first they howl and shriek, and then, turning round and talking in loud voices to each other, play the indifferent. But it is of no avail. Mr. Biggar reads on placidly, caring nothing whether they hear him or not; all he wants is to talk the house out. At such times homely Joe Biggar seems transfigured. A light o'erspreads his face; those quaint and elfin features look glorified. It is Mr. Biggar's hour of rapture—he is in possession of the supreme enjoyment of worrying the detested Briton.

AN ASTONISHING PLACARD.

The cars of one Baltimore street-railroad have this placard: "Drivers must not overcrowd their cars. When a car is comfortably filled they will politely refer persons to the next car."

THE NEW STAMPS

Chicago Buys Nearly $15,000 Worth on the First Day of the Sale.

The Supply of Stamped Envelopes by No Means Equal to the Demand.

A Heavy Business Done at the New York Office—Receipts of Over $35,000.

The Rush at St. Louis and Cincinnati—Working Off the Old Issue.

Opinions of Officials as to the Probable Effect on the Department Revenues.

IN CHICAGO.

A STEADY DEMAND BUT NO GREAT RUSH.

The advent yesterday of the new two-cent postage-stamp, which is henceforth to take the place of the old three-cent stamp that has held sway so many years, was marked by no special features other than those growing out of the curiosity of the people at every similar innovation on the part of the Government. The fact that the change in letter postage was to be made yesterday was very generally known, and plenty of time having been given people to provide for it, there was nothing sensational or exciting about the event. When the wholesale and retail stamp departments were opened at 8 o'clock in the morning there was a little larger crowd than usually appears Monday morning outside the wholesale windows, but there was no great rush for first place. This was perhaps owing to the fact that it had been given out that about 200,000 of the old-style two-cent stamps that were on hand would be given out before any of the new ones were disposed of. And that was Postmaster Palmer's original intention. But remembering the curiosity of the people, and the likelihood of a general desire to get a look at the new stamps, he changed the order and instructed the clerks to sell applicants for small amounts the new stamps, and to those who desired quantities old and new stamps. The result was that all wholesale purchasers were given a portion or all new stamps, and no dissatisfaction or bad feeling was engendered.

THERE WAS NO RUSH.

As the day advanced the lines approaching the wholesale stamp-window grew perceptibly longer, but at no time was there a crush. All were patient, and as a matter of course they were much more easily served. The only causes of disappointment noted were that there were no four-cent stamps, and that the supply of No. 5 plain two-cent stamped envelopes ran out early. The applications for the four-cents were so numerous that it was found necessary to post a sign outside of the window that there were no four-cent stamps on sale. Just why there were none of this denomination was not explained, but it was thought that the quota to be issued the Chicago office would be along in a few days. The callers at the retail stamp department who expected to get new stamps were somewhat disappointed, for a very plainly-printed sign conveyed the information that no new stamps would be sold until the supply of old ones gave out. But the old issue was found to be of as much value as the new one, and the department drove a thriving trade during business hours.

INCREASED RECEIPTS.

The change to a two-cent postage rate has had the effect of making the receipts of the Chicago office for stamps during the last month considerably larger than for any previous month, owing to the fact that business houses that usually purchased large quantities of three-cent "request" envelopes ceased buying them some weeks ago, in order that they would not be caught with any on hand when the two-cent rate went into force, and in their stead purchased stamps just as they needed them. Accordingly yesterday found all dealers decidedly short in the matter of postage, and large orders were the rule. After a very busy day, which closed at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the chief clerk of the stamp department found that his total stamp sales amounted to $14,719.56, a much larger sum than had ever been received by the office before in a single day. Of this amount $7,562 was for two-cent stamps, 378,100 of that denomination having been disposed of. Auditor Upham calculated that as the average previous sale of three-cent stamps had been about 25,000 a day, that the department had lost one cent on 353,000 stamps, or $3,530. But on the other hand he figured that had the change not been made that the amount of stamps sold would not have been nearly so large.

CIRCULARS.

It has been argued by the department that the reduction would increase the revenue of the department for the reason that thousands of circulars that were now sent open through the mails for one cent would be sealed and two cents paid on them if the rate was fixed at that amount. The Superintendent of the Mailing Department yesterday anticipated some trouble in his department on this account, as the quantity of sealed matter which always takes precedence over circular or printed matter will undoubtedly be increased. However, the matter sent in yesterday was cleared up last evening, but it is feared the present force will not be so fortunate in the work today and for the rest of the week.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

As previously stated, the stock of No. 5 stamped envelopes ran out early in the day, which was the cause of some complaint, as that size is in great demand. There were but 150,000 of these at the commencement of business, and they were disposed of in a great hurry, and applications for 150,000 were received. These envelopes are printed in Hartford, and as yet the house issuing them has not a sufficient stock on hand to accommodate all the offices. The same number of No. 4½ stamped envelopes were received by the office, but that is not a desirable size as was shown by the fact that but 15,500 were sold during the day. Speaking of the sale of both stamps and envelopes the Chief Clerk of the department said last evening: "If this change had occurred any other day than Monday we would have sold at least $1,000 worth more."

"How do you figure that?"

"Why, Monday and Friday are always our dullest days."

"Would you have had enough stamps to supply an increased demand?"

"Well, I should say so. We had about 2,250,000 of two-cent stamps when we began business this morning, and I guess they would have had some trouble cleaning us out of that many." The gentleman anticipated a greater run on his department today than yesterday, and he will be very much disappointed if it does not occur.

THE NEW STAMP.

The new stamp, upon which interest centers, is different from the old two-cent stamp only in color, being a terra cotta instead of bright red. It bears Gen. Washington's head, done in about the same style as that on the old stamp.

Compared with Monday of last week the sales of stamps yesterday were simply immense. That day the total sales amounted to $4,410.09. There were but 35,000 two-cent stamps and 56,600 three-cent stamps sold. The 12th of September the sales of three-cent stamps aggregated 187,000, and the 3d of the same month they reached 122,000. But these were unusually large sales growing out of the causes already given.

NEW YORK.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SALE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The lower corridors of the post-office were crowded today with buyers of the new two-cent stamps. The reduction in letter postage may have had some effect in increasing the number of buyers, but as far as could be judged the majority of the purchasers were moved largely by curiosity. The men who came with more business-like intent were much annoyed by the ignorant or inquisitive purchaser, but the delays were for the most part borne with patience. Five clerks were kept busy selling the stamps in sums less than $1, and three others were employed in disposing of larger amounts. After the early morning hours the number of those who bought large amounts of stamps increased rapidly. The receipts from the retail sales have averaged about $150. Today they amounted to $900 before 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Up-stairs where the larger sales of stamps were made there were crowds of office boys and clerks passing in and out all day. Several hundred dollars in stamps were taken by a single purchaser. Many merchants who wished stamped envelopes marked with a request to return the letters if not delivered, gave their orders to Postmaster Pearson last month, and he agreed to have them ready for delivery. No less than 500,000 of these new envelopes with the impressions of two-cent stamps were delivered today. They represented a value of $10,000. new two-cent stamped envelopes to the value of $1,000 were also sold and delivered over the counter. The total sales of the new two-cent stamp up to 5 p. m. was 1,600,000, representing a value of $32,000. New four-cent stamps to the number of 100,000, and worth $4,000, were also sold. The total receipts were $37,000. The average receipts have been about $15,000 when the rates of postage were higher.

The American Bank-Note Company, which did the printing of the stamps, furnished the Government with a supply of 100,400,000, and of this number $120,000 worth of twos and $16,000 of fours went to the New York Post-Office. The supply on hand of old threes—which may be used for double postage with one cent stamps—is about 500,000. Officials of the post-office say that today's transactions in newspapers and stamped envelopes have never been equaled.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A Unitarian clergyman, the Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, was the first purchaser of postage-stamps at the Washington street office this morning. He is a well-preserved gentleman of 84, and seemed to be considerably gratified at the receipt of the first stamps of the new issue sold in Brooklyn. Assistant-Postmaster Manton said the receipts of the day would reach $5,000.

BOSTON.

THE RUSH FOR THE NEW ISSUE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The two-cent postage caused quite a boom. Just after 12 this morning 10,000 notices were mailed by the Union Pacific Railway, thus saving $10. At 9 a. m. much persistent patience and endurance were necessary before one could get to the stamp-dispensers at the glass orifice, who were unequal to the emergency. It is estimated that on ordinary days 40,000 pass through the post-office corridors. Today at least double that number crowded by Uncle Sam's wicket windows. At 6 p. m. there was almost an unmanageable crush. Three men, one more than usual, are on duty retailing stamps, and one man deals them out by wholesale. When business began this morning the main office had on hand 100,000 old twos, 2,000,000 new twos, and 1,000,000 new fours. The orders were to dispose of the old twos before the new stamps were placed on sale. Buyers did not seem to understand this arrangement, and everybody except a few exceptionally intelligent individuals who remembered what they had read in the morning papers bothered the clerks with monotonous interrogations on this point, but the stamps went off with great rapidity. Shortly after 12 m. the 200,000 old twos had been disposed of, in many cases in large lots, and the reign of the new stamp then began. The new four-cent stamp sells comparatively slow.

WASHINGTON.

IN DOUBT AS TO THE EFFECT ON THE REVENUES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Post-office officials are in doubt as to the effect of the reduced letter-rate on the postal revenues. The general estimate is that it will result in a reduction, although those who are most earnest in urging the two-cent rate are of opinion that the increase in correspondence which will be encouraged by the reduction of postage will have the effect to at least maintain the revenues at the former standard. The officials expect that it will be some weeks before this question will be settled. The sales of the new postage stamp and stamped envelope at the city post-office Saturday was as follows: Twenty thousand one-cent, 20,000 two-cent, 5,000 five-cent, and 2,000 10-cent. Today the sales were as follows: Sixty thousand two-cent stamps, 9,000 two-cent stamped envelopes, and 500 four-cent envelopes. No one-cent stamps were sold today. The Post-Office Department has refused to exchange threes for twos for private citizens. The cost for the manufacture of the stamps is nine cents per sheet of 1,000. The Government would lose that by exchanging without reduction. Besides, the clerical force in most post-offices is inadequate to the additional labor which would become necessary if there was to be a general exchange.

ST. LOUIS.

A DECIDED FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Postal officials here report the first day under the new law a decided success financially. Ninety thousand two-cent stamps were sold, as compared with an average of 40,000 three-cents on previous days, or an increase in money receipts of $600. But few four-cent stamps were sold. Many merchants had refrained from laying in a stock of stamps, preferring to await the sale of the new stamps. Much to their chagrin about 300,000 of the old two's were still in the office, and these only were being disposed of today. The sale of the new two's will begin Thursday.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A GOOD STOCK ON HAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The post-office, anticipating a great rush today for the new stamps, had on hand 3,000,000 two-cent stamps and 50,000 fours. The rush began early this morning, and when the office closed at 4 o'clock the sale was reported at 100,000 two-cent stamps and 190,000 new stamped envelopes. The sale was not as large as was anticipated, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a great falling off of closed mercantile letters and price-list circulars during the last week. The idea seemed to prevail that the threes and old two-cent stamps were valueless.

ELSEWHERE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The opening day's sale of the new postage stamps was signalized by large purchases at the city post-office. The first order was from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for 15,000 stamps. During the first hour 40,000 were sold, and the total for the day was nearly 300,000. The branch offices also sold large numbers, the South Side branch selling 20,000 the first hour.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—This has been the busiest day ever known at the New Orleans Post-Office. The ordinary business of the office increased 25 or 30 per cent over that of the average day heretofore. The sales of stamps amounted to a fraction over $3,527, whereas a usual day's sales rarely exceeds $600 or $700. Sales of stamped envelopes were in the same proportion. None of the new issue of two-cent stamps were sold, the Postmaster having a large supply of the old stamps on hand, which he will first dispose of.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The clerks at the stamp-window of the Cincinnati Post-Office were kept busy as bees all day. They estimate their sales at about 125 per cent greater than those made Friday and Saturday and 50 per cent greater than on an average day when letter-postage was three cents. The supply of three-cent stamps was exhausted at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. From that hour until Sunday the demand for threes was met with ones and twos. There is a supply of twos of the old issue on hand that will last for two weeks, and until they are gone none of the new two-cent stamps will be sold. The post-office officials are of the belief that the sales of twos will be much heavier than were the sales of threes. Business-men have stated that they will use the mails more freely than heretofore.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—Sales of new two-cent stamps at the post-office today, 66,000. The day's receipts were the largest in the history of the office.

RAILROADS.

The New Standard Time to Be Adopted by the Time-Table Convention.

New Freight Rates on Cotton and the Products of Cotton-Seed.

Important Meeting of the Chicago-Ohio Managers in Cincinnati Today.

Cast-Iron Rules Regarding Passenger Rates Put in Force by the Pacific Roads.

The New Standard Time to Be Adopted by the Time-Table Convention in This City Oct. 11.

Mr. P. P. Wright, Chairman of the General Time Convention of Railroad Managers, in his call for the fall meeting, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, Thursday, Oct. 11, says: "The system of uniform standard time recommended for adoption at the meeting of this convention and of the Southern Railway Time Convention, held last April, has been submitted to the several companies by the Secretary. The managers of about 60,000 miles of road have already voted in the affirmative on both questions submitted. There are practically no negative votes. It is proposed that final action on this subject shall be taken at this meeting."

The proposition is to divide the whole country into five divisions—the Intercolonial, 60 degrees west from Greenwich; the Eastern, 75 degrees west from Greenwich; the Central, 90 degrees west from Greenwich; the Mountain, 105 degrees west from Greenwich; and the Pacific, 120 degrees west from Greenwich. Each division, it will be observed, is fifteen degrees apart, which makes just one hour in time. At present there are fifty different standards of time in use on the various roads in this country, which causes much annoyance and trouble. By the new arrangement there will be but five standards, each one hour apart, which will greatly simplify matters if adopted.

Nearly all the roads in this country and Canada have already recorded their vote in favor of the new proposition, and it is therefore quite certain that it will be adopted. But one vote has been received which is positively in the negative, and that was from a local road in Canada. The following roads have not yet recorded their vote on the new proposition: Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Illinois Central, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, and Richmond & Danville, making, with their dependent lines, about 15,000 miles of road. Prominent officers of those roads have expressed themselves personally as favoring the new system and its use upon their lines, providing it is generally adopted.

The proposition to divide the clock dials in twenty-four hours instead of 12 hours a. m. and 12 hours p. m. as at present will also be discussed. By this arrangement 1 o'clock p. m. would be 13 o'clock and 12 o'clock p. m. 24 o'clock. It is argued in support of this proposition that the present arrangement of designating the first 12 hours of the day as a. m. and the last 12 hours as p. m. leads to much confusion, and under the new system no mistakes can be made between a. m. and p. m. It is hardly probable, however, that this last named proposition will go through.

New Rates on Cotton and Cotton-Seed Products.

Commissioner Fink gives notice that the Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee has considered the recommendation of the Cotton Committee, that the rates on all-rail shipments from Memphis, Louisville, Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Cincinnati be reduced three cents per 100 pounds, and decided that it be not approved. The following rates on uncompressed cotton (with privilege to carriers of compressing) originating at points named below to New York, with usual differences to other seaboard cities, will be in effect:

Memphis, Tenn., all-rail, 72 cents per 100 pounds; St. Louis and Hannibal, Mo., 64 cents; East St. Louis and East Hannibal, 60 cents; Cairo, Ill., 62 cents; Evansville, Ind., 60 cents; Louisville, Ky., Jeffersonville, Ind., and New Albany, Ind., 58 cents; Cincinnati, O., 55 cents.

The following recommendation of the Cotton Committee was adopted, to take effect Oct. 1: "That the rates on cotton uncompressed, with privilege to carrier of compressing, from Memphis to New York and other Eastern cities, via water and rail, shall be the same as via the all-rail route, and that the water-and-rail lines shall be required to issue insured bills of lading, effecting such insurance directly with the insurance companies, and the vouchers for such insurance to be paid directly to the insurance companies and only on approval by Commissioner Fink.

On compressed cotton reaching the following points via river under through bills of lading, on steamers of lines working under agreed through rates from Memphis, the proportion of rates to New York from depots will be as follows:

East St. Louis, Cairo, and Evansville, 44 cents per 100 pounds; Louisville, Ky., Jeffersonville, Ind., and New Albany, Ind., 41 cents; Cincinnati, O., 39 cents.

On compressed cotton reaching the points named below on steamers not taking cotton on through bills of lading, or working under agreed rates, the proportion of rates to New York from depots will be as follows:

East St. Louis, Cairo, and Evansville, 46 cents per 100 pounds; Louisville, Ky., Jeffersonville, and New Albany, Ind., 43 cents; Cincinnati, O., 43 cents.

It is the understanding that the last-named rates from river points are established to protect the through rates from Memphis, Tenn., and are not to be applied to cotton arriving from points other than Memphis. All other cotton arriving at points named by river is to be charged at the regular established rates from those points proper.

The rates on cotton-seed meal and oil-cake will remain during the present season on the fixed basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, and on cotton-seed oil 30 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York.

A Freight War Among the Ohio River Lines Imminent—Proposition to Form a Traffic Association.

There have been no further changes in the war on passenger rates to Indianapolis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and it is not probable that rates will go lower than they now are, or that any other points will become involved. If the meeting at Cincinnati today does not succeed in settling the trouble a general attack will no doubt be made on freight rates not only to Indianapolis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, but also to all other Ohio River points and points beyond. The complications regarding the maintenance of Ohio River points are really more serious than those regarding passenger rates, and it is the opinion of many that the war on passenger rates was inaugurated for the principal purpose of bringing both freight and passenger affairs to a focus and to force the establishment of a pool or traffic agreement on both classes of business. The right to issue bills of lading and quote rates from the office of Pool-Manager Richardson has been withdrawn by all the Ohio River roads. It appears that the Eastern Illinois was not the first line to withdraw but that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Pan-Handle had issued notices of withdrawal previously. Bills of lading are now issued directly from the offices of the various lines. As far as can be learned no open cut in rates has thus far been made, but it is an open secret that rebates are being given by some of the roads on fourth and special classes. The Eastern Illinois people say they have no idea of cutting rates on Louisville or Cincinnati business, as to reach those points they have to use the Kankakee Line or the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Roads, and are therefore to be governed by the position taken by those roads. But their line, they say, is the short-line to the South via Evansville, and it will meet any rates that its competitors may make via Cincinnati or Louisville.

The Ohio River pool has not been carried out for several months, and since the withdrawal of the right to issue bills of lading from the office of the pool manager there is no longer any safeguard to prevent roads from cutting rates or giving rebates. It is generally admitted that unless something is done quickly to prevent the roads from cutting rates there will be serious trouble. None of the Ohio River roads desires a war on freight rates, because that would seriously diminish their revenues, and but few of the roads are in a condition to stand such conflict very long. It is for this reason that the war thus far has been kept confined to the passenger business and was not allowed to spread to freight rates.

The freight officials of the various roads as well as Pool-Manager Richardson have gone to Cincinnati, expecting that freight as well as passenger affairs will be considered at today's meeting. Nearly all the roads seem opposed to the formation of another pool, but most of them favor the organization of a traffic agreement similar to that of the Northwestern Traffic Association, by which each road can take all the business it can secure at agreed rates, but heavy penalties are provided for a violation of the agreement, and the Commissioner is authorized in investigating charges to examine the books and records of the various roads, parties to the agreement. It is believed that the difficulties will be settled by making an agreement of that kind.

Passenger Rates on the Pacific Roads.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 1.—As a result of the San Francisco conference of the Pacific lines it is announced that, commencing today, the first-class passenger rate from Kansas City or Omaha to San Francisco is reduced to $95, and the rates for each class from Missouri River and Mississippi River terminals and beyond to Portland, Ore., via San Francisco, will be the same as from the same points to San Francisco. Eastern lines are requested to prepare immediately new exchange orders to extension tickets from San Francisco via the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and the same must be of the non-transferable iron-clad contract form, giving a description of the accompanying railway ticket, and limiting them for exchange at San Francisco to two days beyond the limit allowed up to that point. Arbitraries accorded the steamship line, and which are to be hereafter announced, must be included in the reports to the Central Pacific Railroad. Tickets for Puget Sound points must read via Portland only, and are subject to additional arbitraries therefrom. Existing forms of tickets or exchange orders may be used if properly stamped to comply with these requirements. On the other hand, passenger rates from St. Paul to San Francisco via Portland will be the same as to Portland and subject to similar restrictions, the entire through proportions being included in the reports to the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. The importance of this action will be apparent to railway officials and Pacific Coast travelers.

An Opening and a Collision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad was opened today, and it is expected will be completed to Buffalo by November. A large force of workmen is engaged on the unfinished line from Syracuse to Buffalo. The officers of the company said yesterday that the business of the road had been satisfactory, but they expected a large increase with the completion of the terminal facilities at New York. The road would then be in a position to handle a large amount of freight which it was now inconvenient to accept. The pleasure of the officers at the opening of the line tomorrow was marred before the day was over by the announcement of a collision between two local trains near the west end of the Diependary Hill between St. Johnsville and Fort Plain. The only particulars received at the company's office were that two persons had been killed and two engines and a number of cars wrecked. It is said to have been the first accident to a passenger train that has happened since the opening of the road.

The Nickel-Plate and Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The story that the bonds of the Nickel-Plate Railroad possessed voting powers was said today by a Director to be true only when they were registered. The bonds were voted according to their value. In other words, a bond for $1,000 allowed the holder to cast ten votes. The par value of a share of the stock was $100. The share counted one vote. As to a vote of the bondholders, as a dispatch from Philadelphia said, to take the road out of the Vanderbilt interest, the Director declared that to be impossible. Only one third of the Directors went out next May. The bonds were widely scattered, and probably a majority were held by friends of the present management. Then, again, three-fourths of the stock would unquestionably be steadily voted in favor of the Vanderbilt ticket. It was absurd to suppose that Mr. Vanderbilt went into the Nickel-Plate leaving any loophole. If there had been any doubt on the point it would have developed in a conversation the other day with W. K. Vanderbilt, the President, wherein the subject of the control of the road was brought up.

New Railway Enterprises.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed today with the Secretary of State of the Chippewa River & Menomonee Railway Company to construct a line from Chippewa Falls to Lake Court O'Reille, with several small branches. The capital stock is $1,500,000. The incorporators are S. W. Chinn and O. H. Ingram, of Eau Claire; Fred Weyerhauser, of Rock Island; and E. W. Culver and William Irwin, of Chippewa Falls.

The Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway Company withdrew its old articles of association today and reorganized under the same name with Congressman W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, as President, and the projected line is to run from Osceola, Polk County, on the St. Croix River, eastward through Wisconsin to Florence on the Michigan border, to connect there with any railroad that may run to Sault Ste. Marie, and at Osceola to connect with any line running to Minneapolis.

Fare Reduced on the Iron Mountain.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—From and after today passenger fares to points in Missouri on the Iron Mountain Road will be reduced from four to three cents per mile and to all points in Arkansas from five to three cents per mile. This is a reduction of $3 from St. Louis to Little Rock and $6.40 to Texarkana and all points in Texas reached via the Iron Mountain. This makes a uniform rate of three cents per mile in the three States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. It also makes a lower rate from here to local points than charged by the Texas & St. Louis Road for corresponding distances to local points, and the Iron Mountain will continue to meet any rate made by the Texas & St. Louis to common points. The rate to San Francisco by the Texas Pacific route is also lowered $3.85 by this arrangement.

The Louisville & Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—The election of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern Roads will be held in this city Wednesday. President Baldwin arrived today. In response to an inquiry he said Jay Gould and Russell Sage would go into the directory. He said there would be no change in the management of the road, but the large interests of Gould in the West, together with the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern systems, would receive mutual benefit from his presence and Sage's in the directory.

British and American Railway Systems.

The following figures show by contrast the different conditions under which money is invested in the railways of the United Kingdom and the United States. The former's milage is by comparison insignifican, yet the capital invested in the construction of English railways is more than half that expended on American railroads. The gross earnings on her 18,457 miles are close on half the gross earnings on the 113,329 miles in the United States, and the percentage of net earnings works out in the higher rate of 4.73 against 4.50; but while her passenger receipts are more than half, her freight traffic is little more than a third:

	Great Britain.	*United States*
Miles open	18,457	113,329
Total cost	£767,899,570	£1,379,132,872
Share capital	263,574,028	691,215,639
Gross earnings	69,377,124	154,071,543
Expenditure	36,170,436	91,934,767
Passenger receipts	28,796,813	40,428,115
Freight receipts	37,740,315	101,273,249
Miscellaneous rec'pts	2,839,996	12,369,747
Percentage of net earnings	4.73	4.70

Miscellaneous Items.

On and after Nov. 1, 1883, stages will run regularly between Madera on the Southern Pacific and the Yosemite Valley.

Mr. A. R. Winfield, Superintendent of the Wagner Sleeping-Car Company, has resigned, and Mr. Wells Dygert has been appointed in his place.

The name of the new Auditor and Local Treasurer of the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska is Williard T. Block, and not William T. Black, as heretofore announced.

A conference between the Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic and the Inspection Committee of the Board of Trade will be held tomorrow to have a discussion regarding the inspection of grain on track.

The General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific announces that it will not be necessary to prepay charges on freight to Kuna, Idaho, as a station will be opened there in a few days. At Kuna business leaves the road for Boise City, the Capital of Idaho.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk from Sept. 25 to Oct. 1 brought here thirty-nine car-loads of European emigrants, nearly all of whom were destined for points in the West and Northwest. The Michigan Central brought here two car-loads of European emigrants yesterday.

The limited express on the Pennsylvania Road arriving here yesterday morning made the run from Fort Wayne to Chicago—150 miles—in 205 minutes. Deducting twenty-five minutes for the necessary stops at railroad crossings and for water, the run was actually made in 180 minutes.

The Wisconsin Central Railway Company has its party of surveyors in the field laying out a line between Chippewa Falls, the western terminus of the road, and St. Paul, and it is very probable that before this time next year the Central Road will be completed to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Capt. I. S. Rodsdon, General Agent of the passenger department of the Union Pacific in this city, received a dispatch from Omaha yesterday informing him that, commencing Oct. 1, the rate from Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, and Kansas City to San Francisco will be $95 for first-class tickets, a reduction of $3. Second-class and emigrant rates remain the same as heretofore.

Mr. William Borner, Division Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company in this city, has issued the following circular to agents and connections: "The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway refuses to receive any shipments of household goods or emigrant movables in car-load lots or less quantities delivered to it at Upper Sandusky unless freight charges are prepaid through to destination."

Mr. William S. Mellen, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, has issued a circular to agents, shippers, and connections informing them that joint tariff No. 100, of April 2, 1883, in connection with steamboat lines on Missouri River, between Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, or Kenosha and Pierre, Dak., on business to and from trading points and points on Missouri River above Pierre and below Bismarck has been withdrawn and canceled.

A meeting of the members of the syndicate interested in the South Pennsylvania Railroad (the line which is projected in the Vanderbilt interest in the southern part of Pennsylvania) was held yesterday in New York. No important action was taken. The contracts for the building of the seven large tunnels required on the road will probably be given out in a short time by the American Construction Company, which has the contract for the completion of the road.

Suit was brought in the United States Court at Memphis, Tenn., today by H. Amy, of New York, against the Memphis & Charleston Railway for $16,000. The plaintiff is the holder of bonds issued by the old City of Memphis in aid of building the Charleston Railway to the amount of the suit, and claims, among other things, that the lease made by the stockholders of the Charleston Railroad to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Road was done to defraud the creditors of the road. The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Company is made codefendant to the suit.

One of the main line income bondholders of the Ohio Central Railroad has brought suit against the company, claiming that the income bonds are a lien against the net earnings of the road after the payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds of the main line. Morrison & Kennedy, attorneys, of New York, have served the complaint in the case. For the present they decline to give the name of their client. The complainant prays for an accounting, and makes the additional claim that the Directors of the company are personally responsible, as Trustees for its mortgage, for any further payments which may have been made.

It is not yet certain that Mr. John C. Gault will be the Commissioner of the new California pool of the Pacific roads. He has notified the officials of the roads of his willingness to accept the position, provided he need not make his headquarters at San Francisco, his wife's health not permitting her to reside on the Pacific Coast. So far Mr. Gault has not heard from the officials of the Pacific roads, and it is understood that the Union and Central Pacific desire to have the office of the Commissioner in San Francisco. If Mr. Gault declines the position it is quite likely that it will be tendered to Mr. C. C. Wheeler, late General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. But it is by no means certain that Mr. Wheeler would be any more willing to move to San Francisco than Mr. Gault.

The Local Committee of Passenger Agents of the Chicago east-bound roads held a meeting yesterday at Chairman Moore's office and agreed upon the following special rates to meetings, conventions, etc.: Universalist State Convention to be held at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 9, 10, and 11, round-trip tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare on railroad orders obtainable through Mr. W. A. Carpenter, General Freight and Passenger Agent Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railway, Detroit; tickets will be good from Oct. 8 to 12, inclusive. Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan, annual convention at Ann Arbor, Mich., from Oct. 9 to 18, round-trip tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare on railroad orders obtainable through Charles L. Eberhardt, President Michigan Synod, Saginaw City, Mich. Tickets will be good from Oct. 8 to 19, inclusive. Applications for reduced rates to the General Conference Wesleyan Methodist Connection at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1883, and to the National Wholesale Drug Association meeting at New York Oct. 17, were considered and refused.

What a picture of one of the most striking features of modern life is afforded by the simple statement that no fewer than 2,200 trains leave the stations of London every twenty-four hours. Every hour between 10 in the morning and 11 at night 1,600 trains start for the various railway termini in London—that is, at the rate of 120 and more every hour, or two a minute, all day long, not including the trains on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District. Of the 2,200 trains dispatched daily, 1,750 serve the suburbs and a suburban region of thirty miles around the city. Fifteen leave for Scotland and Ireland and sixteen for the continent. Three hundred and twelve trains start from Victoria, 321 from Liverpool street, and 395 from Broad street; such, at least, is the calculation of the statistician of the *Revue Generale des Chemins de Fer*, from which these figures are taken. What a living tide thus surges daily in and out of the great heart of the Empire, for as many trains arrive as depart, and the motion to and fro is never stilled.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: Nearly a month ago the resignation of W. G. Swan as Superintendent of freight traffic of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was received by Manager S. S. Merrill. For some reason all information was kept within the walls of the manager's office until within the last few days, when orders were given that Mr. Swan's name be omitted on circulars issued from the freight department, and which had before had his name attached to them, he being the chief officer of that department. No circular announcing the resignation has been issued, and the announcement herein made by the *Sentinel* is the first information given to the public concerning the transaction. No appointment for the vacant office is to be made at present. Granting that an appointment is to be made sooner or later, several railway men were yesterday questioned as to who would be the fortunate gentleman. The general belief is that the place will be filled by a promotion, in which case numerous other promotions in the St. Paul's general freight offices would follow.

A WATER FAMINE.

Louisiana Suffering from Excessive Drouth—Conduct of the New Orleans Water-Works Company Denounced.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—During the early part of the year the rains here were excessive. In the spring season it rained every day, so that on some of the plantations for a space of six weeks a hoe could not be used in cutting out the weeds between the rows of young cane and cotton. Heavier and more frequent showers were needed than have fallen for many years. Since July, however, a dry season has set in, and there has been but a single shower for three months. Now there is a water famine all over the State. The crops are bent and parched for want of moisture and all our staples, except rice, have greatly deteriorated as a result.

In this city the cisterns of thousands of families have run dry, and water for cooking and drinking has to be carried from the river. In the past it has been customary for the hydrants of the New Orleans Water-Works Company to be turned on, under direction of the Street Department, to wash out the gutters and afford partial relief to the waterless, but today this was stopped by order of the court on an injunction sued out by the company. The Auxiliary Sanitary Association, a volunteer body who have expended many thousand dollars in erecting machinery for flushing the gutters, have, as if in coöperation with the water-works company, stopped working their pumps, thus adding to the general distress of the people. This complication is for the purpose of forcing into general use the water supplied by the water-works company, a monopoly which is enabled to charge and enforce exorbitant rates. There is a very bitter feeling.

LORD COLERIDGE.

The Eminent Englishman Took His Departure from St. Louis Yesterday Morning—Arrival at Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Lord Coleridge and party left the city this morning at 8 o'clock in a special car of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. They go to Cincinnati, where extensive preparations have been made to tender a proper reception. There have been four gentlemen traveling with the Lord Chief-Justice in his ramble over the country whose names have not been set down on the hotel registers as being of his party, yet so far as could be learned they are considered to be a very necessary adjunct. These gentlemen are four detectives selected specially for their shrewdness by the New York parties having the entertainment of Lord Coleridge in charge. Whether the Lord Chief-Justice himself is apprehensive of his personal safety, or whether the New York Bar Association have forebodings of an attack upon his Lordship by some irate dealers in dynamite who have emigrated from the Emerald Isle, is not definitly known. But certain it is that Secretary Lincoln has assigned a small limb of the army to accompany his Lordship and protect him from impending dangers.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—Chief-Justice Coleridge and party arrived tonight from St. Louis and attended a reception at the residence of David Sinton, Esq.

AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS SAFE.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Oct. 1.—Twenty-three Provincetown vessels were on Grand Banks during the August gales which proved so disastrous to the French and English fleets. Eighteen of them have arrived home without damages, and report the remainder all right.

Dandruff Is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine,

And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

FRANK R. SHERWIN.

The Wealthy Ranch Owner Dismisses His Habeas-Corpus Proceedings.

He Is Still in the Custody of the Pinkertons on a Bail-Piece of E. M. Knox.

The Legal Proceedings in New York City Yesterday.

NO HABEAS CORPUS.

SHERWIN DISMISSES THE PROCEEDINGS.

The habeas corpus case of Frank R. Sherwin, the wealthy ranch-owner, who was arrested by the city detectives Friday and turned over to the Pinkertons by Judge Barnum, did not come up before Judge Rogers yesterday morning as announced. The Pinkertons, it will be remembered, had Sherwin in custody on two bail-pieces, and were acting for E. M. Knox, his bondsman, while the city officers wanted Sherwin on some indictments found in Albany, N. Y. Detective Palmer, of the latter force, was "piping" the Tremont House yesterday morning in order to keep track of Sherwin for the benefit of Detective Meade, of Albany, who was at headquarters waiting for the Governor's warrant to come from Springfield. He naturally supposed Sherwin would be taken into court, and was prepared to arrest him in the event of his discharge. But, instead of appearing personally, Mr. Emery A. Storrs, Sherwin's attorney, sent a note to Judge Barnum requesting him to dismiss the writ, and it was done, Sherwin being remanded to the custody of the Pinkertons. Palmer, of course, was ignorant of this, and he followed the hack to the "never sleep" office on Fifth avenue. There Mr. Daniel Munn, Knox's representative, and Sherwin went up-stairs and down again—that is, in at the front door and out of the back, where another hack was in waiting. Sherwin and Operative Powers, who was the agent of Knox, jumped into this vehicle and drove off, where no one knows. After waiting a long time on the front sidewalk Palmer learned of the order of Judge Barnum, and, seeing that he was beaten, went back to headquarters. A bail-piece is superior to a warrant or an indictment, and so long as Knox or his agent holds on to Sherwin the authorities cannot touch him without being guilty of contempt of court. So, even if the city officers find Sherwin, which is not likely, they cannot arrest him, and Detective Meade will have to go back to Albany without his man.

HISTORICAL.

It appears that Sherwin was a banker in Albany some years ago, and got mixed up in the transactions of one Phelps, Deputy State Treasurer, who speculated through Sherwin's office. The latter was subpœnaed as a witness against him, but failed to appear. Thereupon the grand jury indicted him for criminal contempt, and he was arrested. He tried to get out on a habeas corpus, but the writ was dismissed. Application was made for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal, and it was granted, Sherwin being admitted to bail on two indictments. The Supreme Court decided against him, and he took the case to the Court of Appeals, Knox becoming his surety. He forfeited his bonds, which amounted to $3,500, and, having become rich, Knox went for him. The bail-pieces were put in Pinkerton's hands not long ago, and Operative Powers was sent to New Mexico to capture Sherwin, who is, or was, President of the Maxwell Land-Grant Company, a corporation in which N. K. Fairbank and Cyrus H. McCormick, of this city, are interested, and which has an estate of 1,714,765 acres in New Mexico and Colorado. Powers found on his arrival that Sherwin had left for Chicago, so he telegraphed William Pinkerton, and "shadows" were keeping track of Sherwin when the city detectives took him in on the Albany telegram.

CIVIL DEBTS OWED BY SHERWIN.

The impression is that Sherwin owes a large sum of money in Albany, and that the anxiety of the authorities there to get hold of him is in part at least due to a desire to help his creditors collect what is due them, though there are four indictments against him besides the two for contempt, but what offenses the others charge is unknown. In addition to the $3,500 due on the bonds Sherwin owes Knox $17,000, which he is now likely to get. If, after paying the $20,500, Sherwin goes to Canada and thence to Europe, his other creditors will not be apt to go after him—they cannot with any of the indictments—and, Sherwin being worth over $500,000, can afford to live abroad the remainder of his days and enjoy his money.

The detectives at the Central Station deny that they are now after Sherwin, and declare that if they had wanted him they could and would have got him in spite of any private detective agency. Nevertheless, it is understood that the Albany officers are very anxious to get the rich ranch-owner in their custody, and that the city detectives would help them if they could. The Albany officers expressed an objection to talking about the case, and are keeping out of the way as much as possible.

Mr. Schimpfermann, the Chicago wine dealer, yesterday swore out an attachment against Mr. Sherwin, the millionaire ranch man, for a debt of $500 for goods delivered in 1881. The writ was to be served by Deputy-Sheriff Burke, who, however, had to return it with the indorsement, "Defendant and his property not in Cook County."

IN NEW YORK.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The case of Frank R. Sherwin, whose arrest in Chicago Saturday last was such a surprise to himself and family, was brought to the attention of the Supreme Court, general term, today. Presiding Justice Davis and Judge Brady were upon the bench. The original charge against Sherwin dates back as far as 1873, when he was indicted in Albany for failing to appear in obedience to a subpoena in connection with the prosecution of Phelps, the defaulting New York State Treasury Cashier. Six indictments were found against him, but he was not tried. It was alleged that he had left the country for Europe. A year ago he was arrested upon the old charge against him in this city and was taken before Judge Donohue upon a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge remanded Sherwin to the custody of an officer from Albany. An appeal was taken to the general term of the Supreme Court, and the judgment was affirmed. In the meantime Sherwin gave bail. The appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and that court also affirmed the decision of Judge Donohue, and a remittitur was returned to the Supreme Court directing Sherwin to appear here and abide the order of the general term. The accused was to have appeared before the general term today, but failed to do so. That was owing to his arrest in Chicago upon a dispatch from Albany. His counsel, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, obtained an order today, returnable Friday next before the general term of the Supreme Court, to show cause why all proceedings should not be stayed. Gen. Tremain went with this order before the general term and presented it. Mr. Moak, representing the District-Attorney of Albany, moved that the order should be vacated. Gen. Tremain declared that his client was expected here, and would have been here had he not been arrested in Chicago. He recited the facts of Sherwin's arrest, and asserted that he had telegraphed Sherwin to be here, and he believed he was coming here when arrested. He had telegraphed for further particulars, but had received none. Gen. Tremain asked that the court would defer the order for his appearance, and grant a stay of proceedings in the meantime. Mr. Moak declared that there were six indictments against Sherwin, and that his arrest in Chicago had no bearing upon the proceedings here. He believed it was Sherwin's intention, instead of coming to this city, to go to Montreal with his wife. He asked that Sherwin's bail be forfeited and that Judge Barrett's order be vacated. He further asked that an order might be made requiring Sherwin to appear some day at the present term of the Albany Court of Oyer and Terminer and surrender himself under the indictment standing against him. The court fixed the 15th inst. as the day for Sherwin to appear and submit to the order of the court.

DENVER, COLO.

AND THE REASON ASSIGNED FOR THE ARREST.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 1.—The arrest in Chicago Saturday of Frank R. Sherwin, of New Mexico, has created considerable stir in this city. Sherwin is widely known in this section as one of the millionaires of the West, and is at the head of one of the largest stock raising companies on the continent. The circumstances which led to his arrest as understood here are as follows: In 1876 Sherwin was sent to Florida by the Republican National Committee in the interest of Hayes, and beyond a doubt the Republican victory in Florida was largely due to Sherwin's efforts. He was soon thereafter appointed Pool Commissioner of several railroads in that State, one of which was on the verge of bankruptcy. Sherwin associated himself with a syndicate of New York brokers, purchased the mortgage bonds, foreclosed, and took possession. After the lapse of several months the original holders of the bonds made the discovery that included in the original franchise of the road was a large tract, what is known as the "Seminole Indian lands," which Sherwin's party subsequently sold, together with the road, and pocketed large profits. It appears the original owners of the road have repeatedly sought to recover, but without success, the value of these lands; but upon what grounds it does not appear. Sherwin's recent sale of an interest in the Maxwell land-grant in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico for $750,000 has probably furnished the [illegible] for the present proceedings against him. Sherwin recently married the daughter of ex-Gov. Gilpin, of this city.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE CAREER OF A SENSATIONAL BUSINESS-MAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The arrest in Chicago of Frank R. Sherwin, formerly of this city, on charge of complicity in certain frauds in New York committed several years ago, revives a local interest in the man's history. He has had a career of startling and sensational episodes in business life as well as in personal experiences. He began his business life in Northhampton, Mass., where he opened a dry-goods store before he was 21 years of age. Even then his methods of business were sensational and conducted on the broad-gage style. He sold out in 1862 and went to New York with a cash capital of a few thousand dollars. In this field Sherwin essayed to be a speculator, but he soon departed with his little capital, and turned his attention to the mercantile business in the West as a field for enterprising operations. With two partners he located in Milwaukee. The firm never possessed a large cash capital, but Sherwin made a magnificent showing, and the first year the sales were said to be over $700,000. His partners retired and Sherwin once more went to New York, and there he entered upon one of the most audacious mercantile schemes ever recorded. Setting up as the great rival of A. T. Stewart & Co., he somehow obtained goods in almost unlimited quantities, but in two weeks his concern was obliged to close its doors. He then went into Wall street without a dollar, and in a short time was at the head of a gorgeous banking-house. Thence came the alleged embezzlement of State funds, etc. Sherwin was placed in Ludlow Street Jail, and remained a long time under $30,000 bail. The amount was finally reduced and a bondsman found. Sherwin next turned up in Europe, where he pursued a brilliant career as a banker in London. During the excitement incident to the electoral contests in 1876 he appeared on the stage as an active political worker in Florida.

He returned to London and lived like a millionaire. It was during this prosperous era that he made the acquaintance of the Amsterdam capitalists who own the title, obtained through foreclosure of mortgage, to the Maxwell grant, a tract of some 600,000 acres in Northeastern New Mexico. He induced them to cede to him an interest, the Presidency of the company, and liberal financial facilities for developing the property. He took up his residence on the grant, and has since been living in princely magnificence on the company's principal ranch near Cimarron, N. M.

His first wife, who lived with him during his Milwaukee career, and was well-known here, died in Paris three or four years ago. Last spring Sherwin began to pay marked attentions to a daughter of ex-Gov. Gilpin, of Colorado, but his suit was frowned upon by the father of the young lady, who desired to marry her to another wooer, and sent her to Baltimore to get her out of Sherwin's way. The young lady wrote to Sherwin telling him of her father's plans, and Sherwin followed her to Baltimore. Their elopement and romantic marriage formed a midsummer sensation which furnished a theme for comment in gossip-loving newspapers from one end of the country to the other.

THE TURF.

Opening of the Albany Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The autumn meeting at Island Park, for which a schedule of races aggregating in purses $17,000 is arranged, was begun today. The track was not in the best condition, owing to the heavy rainfall of last night. The best trotting stables in the country have arrived. The races today embraced horses for the 2:34 and 2:20 classes.

The first race, 2:34 class:

SUMMARY.

Pilot Knox	5	1	1	1
Ossian Pet	1	3	2	5
George B.	8	8	3	2
Little Mack	7	2	6	9
Little Dale	2	10	10	10
Winney Back	3	5	7	7
Fenner	9	11	5	3
W. K.	4	4	8	6
Miss Legacy	10	7	4	8
Minnie D.	11	6	9	4
Bessie P.	9	11	dr.	

Time—2:29; 2:28¼; 2:27½; 2:27¼.

The 2:20 class:

SUMMARY.

George N.	2	1	1	1
Sleepy Joe	1	3	4	2
Moxey Cobb	4	2	2	3
Phil Thompson	5	5	3	5
Zoe B.	3	4	5	4

Time—2:23; 2:21¼; 2:23½; 2:23¼.

St. Julien and Jay-Eye-See are both here, the latter to trot against time for a purse of $2,000 Wednesday.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, L. I., Oct. 1.—The track was muddy. The races resulted as follows:

Three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year-olds. Lyon won, Revolver, Minnie Long colt, second, Boulotte third. Time, 1:20½.

Three-quarters of a mile, selling allowances—Lena won; Little Buttercup second, Boz Sedam third. Time, 1:19½.

Three-quarters of a mile, selling allowances—Battledore won; Montauk second, Mignon third. Time, 1:18¾.

Mile, for maidens of all ages—Henry B. won; Eros second, Beverwyck third. Time, 1:49. Rebel was left at the post.

Mile and a quarter, all ages—Centennial won; Pilot second, Joe Cooper third. Time, 2:17.

Steeplechase—John Hamilton won; Ranger second, Buckra third. Time, 4:36½.

A Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—St. Paul, a bay colt, 3 years old, by St. Martin, dam Sophy Badderly, was sold by James A. Grinstead, of this place, to R. C. Pate, of Louisville, for $3,000. In a race here this fall St. Paul downed Centreville, Lutestring, and Kilmeny.

Rain.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—The races were postponed owing to rain.

EPIDEMICS.

Yellow-Fever.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 1.—Since the recent report of the existence of yellow-fever at this place a number of refugees who had returned home have again fled.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 1.—A sailor belonging to the quarantined schooner Woods, lately from Vera Cruz via Ship Island, has been captured while trying to effect a landing from a small craft. He was promptly returned to the vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The quarantine officer reports that the yellow-fever patients on board the steamer Newbern are recovering. They will be removed from the steamer and placed on the floating hulk so that the other passengers may not be exposed as at present to the fever. No new cases have developed since the arrival of the steamer. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent contagion. All letters sent by those on board to friends on shore are fumigated before delivery. None of the passengers have been permitted to leave the vessel. The reported death of Second-Officer Gaham was premature. It was believed for a few moments after a violent fit of vomiting the man had ceased to live, but he rallied, and, although still low, his condition has improved. There was another sharp shower this morning. The weather is cold.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Oct. 1.—The steamer Sonora, lying in quarantine, had one death aboard. Another death is reported at Nogales, and eleven at Hermosillo. Advices show the fever is still badly raging at the latter point, but it is difficult to obtain precise details. An Indian scout arrived this morning with the news that a fever of some kind had broken out among the Yaquis Indians. Several had died, how many be did not know. At this point no deaths have occurred the last two days. The fever may be said to have subsided. The thermometer this morning stood 84 degrees, rising to 92 at noon.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the Board of Health was held today to consider the case of the ship Virginia, which reached this city Sept. 27, having passed quarantine station without stopping, and refusing to answer the hail of the quarantine officer. The Virginia, on her arrival at this city, was proceeded against by the Board of Health for violating quarantine, and was seized by the Sheriff and her Captain, Larsabee, arrested. At the meeting yesterday it was resolved to release the ship on the payment of all costs, expenses of seizure, and arrest. The Captain pleaded ignorance of the law, and showed that the ship had sailed direct from Bath, Me., with a cargo of ice and without touching at any intermediate point.

Frightful Ravages of the Black Small-pox in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—Surgeon Main, of the Marine-Hospital Service at Brownsville, Tex., sends the following dispatch recently received from Mexico: "In Tapachula, State of Chiapas, a panic reigns on account of the great mortality caused by black small-pox. The town has a population of 10,000, and 1,200 have died, decomposition setting in in many cases before death."

DEATH OF TOM ROGERS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Tom Rogers, shot through the brain Friday afternoon by his brother Sam in the dual fratricide at Blue Lick, died early this morning. Sam left for Cincinnati, and was not arrested. No inquests were held. The family is the wealthiest in Robinson or Nicholas County.

DULUTH MARKET.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Market on 'Change today a shade higher, but inactive; No. 1 hard wheat, spot, sold at $1.0[illegible] for round and car lots; [illegible] bid for No. 2 [illegible] and No. 1; [illegible] bid for No. 2; [illegible] 1 October. Receipts, [illegible] bu; in store, [illegible] bu.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. "The White Slave."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. "The Romany Rye."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. John McCullough in "Virginius."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Duff's Opera Co. in "Heart and Hand."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. W. J. Scanlan in "Friend and Foe."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Crosier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—Members are fraternally invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies incident to the twenty-eighth annual reunion and convention for work of Oriental Consistory and coördinate bodies, in Masonic Temple, Randolph and Halsted-sts., next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Candidates are requested to be present at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. HENRY L. POND, 33°, Com.-in-Chief.
GIL. W. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Secretary.

SILOAM COUNCIL, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS, No. 8, OF CHICAGO—Will meet in Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, 1883, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance desired. By order
HENRY G. PERRY, Grand Master.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1883.

THE TRIBUNE SPECIAL CABLES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE this morning begins the publication of its own special cable dispatches from London, Paris, and all the other Capitals of Europe. These dispatches are forwarded by correspondents who have peculiar facilities for collecting the news and editing it carefully; they are men of such character that they have the confidence of public officers and a large acquaintance among the people of the cities which they represent.

The dispatches will be found, we believe, fresh, intelligent, and trustworthy. They will be a new feature of Chicago journalism, and will make THE TRIBUNE'S department of foreign news even more conspicuous for its completeness and general excellence than it has been heretofore.

LOCAL rains and rising followed by falling temperature for this region today.

PROCTOR & SONS, corn-millers at Newcastle, Eng., failed yesterday for £150,000.

LORD COLERIDGE arrived at Cincinnati last evening, and was tendered a private reception.

A MONUMENT to Urbano Rattazi, Garibaldi's compatriot, was unveiled at Alessandria, Italy, Sunday.

IN another column will be found the new appointments of the Central Illinois Methodist Conference.

OUT of a population of 10,000 at Tapachula, Mex., 1,200 have died within the last few days from black small-pox.

THE yellow-fever patients on board the steamer Newbern at San Francisco are recovering and no new cases have been developed.

A SMALL force of French troops has started from Harphong for Bac Ninh, where it will probably meet a French expedition from Hanoi. All is quiet at Canton.

NIHILISTIC circulars have been issued at St. Petersburg demanding that the Russian Government shall cease its cruel treatment of prisoners, especially women.

AMONG the checks received at the New York tax office yesterday was President Arthur's for $6,542, W. W. Astor's for $406,000, and W. H. Vanderbilt's for $192,900.

A FAILURE on the part of Richard Michaelis to appear and prosecute resulted yesterday in the dismissal of the libel suits against the other Chicago German editors.

SINCE November last the redemption of 3 per cent bonds has caused a contraction of the currency to the amount of $10,000,000, and the banks are trying to devise some means of relief.

NEW YORK sporting circles are all agog over a fight which is announced to come off this evening between Mitchell and Sheriff, English heavy-weights, for $2,000 and the championship.

A CONFERENCE concerning contagious diseases among domestic animals has been called by Commissioner Loring, of the Department of Agriculture, to be held in Chicago Nov. 15 and 16.

LIEUT. GARLINGTON, who commanded the Greely relief expedition, has arrived at Washington and will report to and consult with Secretary Lincoln on the latter's return from Sandusky, O.

THERE was a wild rush for the new two-cent stamps in various parts of the country yesterday. New York sold 1,250,000 of the right red stamps, 85,000 four-cent stamps, and 400,000 two-cent stamped envelopes—the largest sale of the day. Chicago's sales of the new stamps footed up 378,000.

JAY-EYE-SEE and St. Julien are both at Albany, where the autumn meeting began yesterday with some rather tame racing. Jay-Eye-See will trot against time tomorrow for a purse of $2,000.

MR. PARTRIDGE, of the New York Produce Exchange, appeared before the Blair committee yesterday and advocated the enactment of a law making it a penal offense to corner the necessaries of life.

COLMAN BROS., a New York and San Francisco clothing firm, have failed for $600,000. The Glen Woolen Company at Hampden, Mass., is trying to settle with its creditors, with liabilities estimated at $65,000.

A HARD-HEARTED Public Prosecutor at Geneva has insisted that the peace-disturbing members of the Salvation Army be sentenced according to law, notwithstanding their plea that they simply obeyed the dictates of their consciences.

AN interesting question is about to be settled before Judge Blodgett which will determine whether the United States District Court is superior in point of jurisdiction to a court-martial which proposes to try a young cavalryman who got tired of the service and who now files a petition for habeas corpus.

ALARMED over the tremendous agitation in behalf of the prohibition amendment in Ohio, the Executive Board of the State Brewers' and Liquor-Dealers' Association has recommended the brewers and distillers of the State to wait until they hear from next Tuesday's election before they buy any more grain.

THERE are two less Democrats in Mississippi than there were Saturday. Eugene McElmee ended a political quarrel with A. J. Whittington, Sheriff of Amite County, by stabbing him in the back. An excited crowd made quick work of Mr. McElmee. As usual, "both parties were highly connected."

AN attempt will be made at Cincinnati today to end the passenger-rate war between that city, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Chicago. Freight rates have been quietly cut for some time past, and the freight men at the close of the passenger-men's meeting will try to form a traffic agreement for the maintenance of freight rates.

THE petition for a habeas corpus in the case of Frank R. Sherwin, the wealthy New Mexico ranch-owner, was dismissed yesterday morning at Mr. Sherwin's request, whereupon the Pinkertons held him by virtue of certain bail-pieces, completely outwitting the Albany detectives who have been dogging his steps for several days.

ALFONSO left Paris yesterday morning for Spain, and the mob were considerate enough to let him go in peace. Madrid is highly incensed over the insults offered the King Saturday, and Alfonso will be a perceptibly bigger man on his return than when he went away. It is now stated that his appointment to a Colonelcy in the Uhlan Regiment was a complete surprise planned by Kaiser Wilhelm, and with which Bismarck had nothing whatever to do.

A DETAILED statement of an investigation by the depositors' committee of the St. Albans Trust Company shows total assets of $709,545 and $15,000 of worthless paper. Of these assets $507,545 are considered doubtful. If all the doubtful assets are collected the depositors will be paid in full; if half are collected, the assets would pay 75 cents on the dollar. Brainerd is responsible as principal surety for $401,028, and his property, valued at about $400,000, has been turned over for the benefit of the creditors.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

At a recent meeting of Irish Nationalists in this city the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. John Guerin, P. W. Dunne, John F. Scanlon, T. F. O'Connor, and D. F. Gleason be and they are hereby appointed a committee to wait upon Senator Logan and Congressmen Davis, Finerty, Dunham, and Adams, to ask them to request the Secretary of State, on the part of our Government, to permit certain members of the American bar, hereafter to be named, to represent as counsel and vindicate the right of American citizenship in foreign countries in the person of our fellow-citizen, Patrick O'Donnell, now charged with murder before the courts of Great Britain.

Resolved, That we suggest to our fellow-citizens throughout the United States the propriety of urging upon their Senators and Congressmen the immediate necessity of making such representations to the Executive authorities of the United States as will cause them to take action that will secure Patrick O'Donnell a fair trial before the courts of Great Britain.

These resolutions were framed evidently under the misapprehension that O'Donnell is an American citizen and has a claim upon the good offices of the American Government in his present trouble. On the contrary, O'Donnell has denied explicitly that he has ever set up such a claim. It is unnecessary, therefore, to inquire how much right the American Government would have to interpose in his behalf if he were an American citizen. For the killing of Carey he is held on a charge of murder, and will be tried under British law as a British subject for killing another British subject on board a British ship. If the American Government should undertake to advise or memorialize the British Government in his behalf it would simply make itself ridiculous. If a similar case were in the hands of Switzerland, Bulgaria, or the most insignificant and helpless Government on the face of the earth, international comity would demand respect for its sovereignty and its jurisdiction. Attempted interference with Great Britain on this ground would bring American diplomacy into contempt among all the nations of the world. O'Donnell himself seems to have a better understanding of the situation than his indiscreet friends in America, for, in reply to a statement of the Governor of the prison that he demanded protection as an American citizen, he said:

> The Governor of Millbank pressed me constantly to secure an American lawyer and to notify the American Consulate that I was an American citizen. I did not know what to do about these suggestions, and asked the Governor to allow me to confer with an English counselor upon the subject. My request was flatly refused, and I suspected that the court and the Governor were conspiring to get me committed to a claim on the United States for the purpose of making an ostensible connection between my act and the National League in the United States, and through that the league in Ireland, and finally between the latter and the Invincibles.

Two American lawyers have already been retained by private effort for the defense of O'Donnell—ex-Judge Fullerton and Gen. Roger A. Pryor—whose rights as individuals and attorneys, whatever they may be, will unquestionably be recognized. If these gentlemen be refused any privileges to which they are entitled under international law and the rules of practice in the English courts it will be time enough for the American Government to assert itself in their behalf. In the meantime it would be absurd for the Washington Administration to concern itself about the appointment of other American lawyers to the defense of a murder trial in England, or for the Congress of the United States to take any action looking to an interference in such a case. The Senators and Representatives of Illinois will probably not care to make themselves the laughing-stock of the country by bringing the resolution of the Irish Nationalists of Chicago before the Administration or to the attention of Congress.

If the resolutions which we have printed above are intended to be a part of a general scheme to involve the United States Government with Great Britain about the Irish troubles the movers and authors are not entitled to the extenuation which we have sought for them on the ground of ignorance. The furtherance of such a scheme is evidence that those engaged in it are utterly indifferent to the interests of the American Government, and would, if they could, precipitate their adopted country into war for the assumed benefit of their native country, and even for the sake of men who commit murder. This is not a very patriotic position for adopted citizens to take. There was no general mourning in this country when O'Donnell killed Carey, but that was simply because of the popular prejudice against informers as a class. On the other hand, there was no sympathy with the Irish cause outside a small circle of Irish extremists when Cavendish and Burke were killed, and there are now no intelligent people who maintain that O'Donnell acquired any right to kill Carey because the latter was an informer. The Irish patriots in this country should be made to understand by all exponents of public opinion that the United States Government feels no responsibility and has no intention to take any part whatever in the disturbances in Ireland, that the American people do not sympathize with murder and dynamite as elements of Irish agitation, and that the pretense of adopted citizenship in this country will not entitle any man to protection against the proper penalties for crime. O'Donnell's plea is said to be self-defense. It may be admitted that such a defense would have more chance in an American court and before an American jury than it will have in England. That statement is as true of any murder-trial as it is of O'Donnell's; but it is more of a reflection upon American justice than it is upon English justice, and it certainly affords no excuse for an American attempt to influence British authority. The relative jurisdiction and rights of nations are so well established that it is difficult to conceive of any action on the part of Great Britain which will drag the American Government into either diplomatic or warlike demonstration over the Irish question, and certainly the selfish and reckless course of Irish agitators living in America and claiming citizenship in the United States should not be permitted to bring about so deplorable an event.

THE LOUISVILLE NEGRO CONVENTION.

So far as the action of the recent negro convention in Louisville partook of a political character, and so far as it was dictated or inspired by Mr. Fred Douglass, it was unwise, ill-considered, and ungrateful. If it were carried out to its logical results it would entail fresh burdens upon their race and intensify the prejudices, ostracism, and unjust treatment of which they now complain. It does not lessen the dangerous character of the advice that was given them that Mr. Douglass gave it a specious appearance of impartiality by declaring that he had never been a politician. The convention as well as the whole country know that Mr. Douglass is a politician, and has always been a politician, and belongs to that pestiferous class of politicians designated as officeseekers. When he informs his countrymen that "their only hope of obtaining their rights lies in political preferment," he gives them very unsound advice, and advice that has never done them good in the past and can do them no good in the future. When he demands for the race a place in the Cabinet or the Vice-Presidency he reflects his own office-seeking aspirations, not those of his race, and he would make an addition to the Republican ticket which would defeat it in nearly every State in the Union.

Mr. Douglass has broken with the Republicans for reasons best known to himself, and his advice to the negroes, when it is stated in substance, is, that they should go over to the pro-slavery Democrats. If they do not go with the Republicans, they *must* go with the Democrats. There is no other course for them to take unless they propose to voluntarily disfranchise themselves. Before they decide upon such a course they should remember what the Republican party has done for them. They should not forget that the act of emancipation which abolished chattel slavery and elevated them to freedom was a Republican act, and it it had depended upon the Democratic party it would never have been issued. They should remember that the War was never popular with the Northern Democratic party after the Emancipation proclamation was issued. They lost what little interest they had in it, and all the assistance they gave thenceforth was forced out of them by the draft. The one great measure which lifted the negroes out of their condition of servitude and placed them upon their feet as freemen was Republican, and when it was issued it aroused the hostility of every Democrat North and South. That hostility has not yet ceased. The animosity of the Democrat to the free negro is not yet removed.

They should remember that the Republican party gave them manhood suffrage, and in this respect made them the political equals of the whites, and that if this great right of the citizen had depended upon Democratic ideas of justice they would never have had it. They should remember that in every Republican State this right has been protected, and that in several Democratic States they have either been deprived of it by fraud and trickery, or it has been taken from them at the polls by force. They should remember that whatever social, political, or commercial privileges they now enjoy are due to Republicans, not one of them to Democrats. They should remember that it was the Republicans who made them free and voters, *and who keep them free*, and let them vote.

Before the negroes decide to abandon the Republican party and to go over to the pro-slavery Democrats in the hope of securing office, upon which Mr. Fred Douglass falsely claims depends all their hope of obtaining social equality, they should stop to consider some of the results. Suppose that the Republican party, feeling outraged at such utter ingratitude and perfidy, should calmly fold its arms and withdraw its protection from them! What would be the result? Very few of them in the North would have any rights at all at the hands of their new allies. None of them in the South would have any. On the other hand, the instant the Republicans withdrew their protection every one of the extreme Southern States, commencing with South Carolina, would quickly reduce them to serfs and soon to the old condition of servitude. Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and other States would rapidly follow suit. The most rigid codes of black laws would be passed. Every social and political right they now have would be taken from them, at last even the right to enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and the old system of slavery would be gradually re-established. In this manner the South would recoup herself for the losses by the Emancipation act. Every one of the old slaves and every child of a slave would be reduced to a condition of servitude. They complain now of the cruelties of convict labor, but that kind of labor, instead of being confined to convicts, would be universal in case the Republican party should desert them and allow the Democratic party its own unrestricted way.

If they are wise, therefore, they will think twice before they desert the Republican party, for if in turn the Republican party should drop them their case is hopeless. The last vestige of rights which they now enjoy will disappear, and in place of the freedom which they now have and which the Republican party alone protects for them they will gradually but surely revert to their old condition of servitude in the South, and find themselves ostracized and disfranchized in the North. Their only hope for the future lies in clinging to the Republican party as a race. If Mr. Douglass is disgruntled because he is not made Vice-President or given a place in the Cabinet, and is going to turn against the Republicans, let him go over to the Democracy and see how much political preferment he will get by it. It will not be wise, however, for his people to follow him with any expectation of political, social, or any other form of equality. If deserted by the Republicans they will feel to its fullest extent the bitterness of Democratic hatred.

A MORAL REVIVAL IN THE SOUTH.

It would appear from various announcements made in the South that something like a great moral revival is sweeping over that section. Among other indications of this is a temperance wave, which is rolling on as grandly as the old Washingtonian and Father Mathew movements, which once made such an impression on the North. Our readers are already familiar with the radical character of the high-license law in Missouri and the enthusiastic manner in which the Democratic county, city, town, and village authorities are enforcing it, and applying the revenue gathered from the saloons to the building of jails and asylums, and the construction of roads and bridges. As we go further South, the temperance movement is even more radical. In Arkansas, which has been considered a paradise of liquor-sellers and liquor-drinkers, a decision was recently rendered that the selling of brandied peaches without a license is an indictable offense and subjects the seller to a heavy fine. In Georgia, the people are fanatical on the subject of temperance. The Washington *Republican* quotes a gentleman who has spent several months in that State as saying: "There are eighty-seven counties in Georgia where a man cannot buy, beg, or steal a drink of whisky, and none can be purchased in the State, excepting in some of the larger towns." In Mississippi they have gone to such an extent in their crusade against whisky that they tax billiard tables $1,000 apiece because they have the impression that they are a device for the encouragement of drinking. In Alabama also there is the same vigorous determination to stop the use of liquor, and as there are but few foreigners there the Americans manage to carry out their temperance legislation in a very satisfactory manner.

The revival of morals is not confined to temperance measures. In Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery, and Richmond, Va., the grand juries have indicted the newsdealers who offer for sale the *Police Gazette*, the *Police News*, and other flashy newspapers which contain coarse and suggestive pictures. In one or two of these cities heavy fines have been imposed, and in the others proceedings are pending. Since the action of the Richmond grand jury the newsdealers of that city have come forward and agreed to discontinue the sale of all kinds of disreputable papers, and have even gone so far as to complain of booksellers who keep Zola's works upon their shelves.

This looks like business. If the authorities can keep down the sale of liquors and break up the sale of obscene publications, they will take a step forward in the work of moral reform that might well be imitated in many a Northern city, where the widest license is not only given to the saloon business but to the display of obscene pictures upon shop counters. Not only cities, but towns and villages, in the North are deluged with this horrible stuff, which is doing incalculable damage to the young and defiling the whole community. The Southern grand juries have set their Northern brethren an excellent lesson. There is a fine field for grand-jury work of this kind right here in Chicago, for no city is worse afflicted with the pest. The Southern people have commenced well; now let them extend their revival to the protection of human life by commencing a crusade against homicide, breaking up feuds and vendettas, and rigorously prosecuting those who carry concealed weapons. When they have accomplished this, then let them make another vigorous raid upon the Ku-Klux and Regulators who are engaged in hunting down colored men and persecuting them for political motives. If they can accomplish these reforms, and add to them the purifying of the ballot-box, the South will be a moral paradise.

ARE THE AMERICANS ANGLO-SAXONS?

Are we an Anglo-Saxon people? This is a question which has been discussed with more or less heat in Chicago and the surrounding country ever since the Coleridge banquet and the speeches of the gentlemen who assumed somewhat dogmatically that we are. Some of the Celtic citizens, with the impetuosity and volubility which distinguish them, assert even more dogmatically still that we are not—that we are far more Celtic than Saxon. They hold that the idea is absurd that the American people are descended from the Teutonic tribes who came to England with Hengist and Horsa, and with more eloquence perhaps than truth assert that the blood of the Celtic Kings courses in the veins of most of us.

We would suggest a compromise. Let us agree that Americans are Celto-Saxons or Saxo-Celts. They are certainly not Anglo-Saxons. The British people, from whom the greater portion of the population sprang, are not wholly Anglo-Saxon. It is one of the popular errors of the day that they are. There is no doubt that the great bulk of the people of the south and east of England are Teutonic in race and origin, but they did not exclusively spring from the Saxons and Angles. They sprang from them and the kindred people who settled the southwestern part of Scandinavia, and who colonized the fertile countries at the mouths of the Elbe, Weser, Odor, and Rhine, and carried on the then popular trade of piracy in the European seas. Hengist and Horsa and their followers were but the pioneers of Teutonic colonization in England. They were followed by hordes of kindred German tribes and races who, before they settled down in the fertile parts of the east and south of Britain, exterminated the original Celtic inhabitants, or drove them north of the Humber or towards the Welsh and Cornish borders and the Cumbrian range. There is little Celtic admixture among the people of the country first settled by the Teutonic tribes. Their fair hair, blue eyes, reddish beards, florid complexion, taciturn manners, and money-making aggressive disposition leave no doubt about that. But the Angles, Jutes, Saxons, and Danes never spread over the whole of England. They extended north as far as Norfolk but did not care for many years to push beyond the Lincolnshire fens. Until the later Danish invasion Northumberland, the land north of the Humber, was to them a terra incognita. There the Celtic tribes which had escaped from their persecutions and their swords in the south of England found shelter, and reared families of hardy warriors and huntsmen, whose descendants afterwards took so conspicuous a part in the wars of the Scottish border. The name of Norfolk, north folk or people, indicates that for many years after the coming of Hengist and Horsa the northern boundary of that shire marked the limit of the Anglo-Saxon colonization or conquest. The people of the North of England are as distinctively Celtic in appearance now as the people of Scotland and Wales. The people of Cornwall are purely and those of Devonshire and of the counties bordering on Wales, of the English lake country and Lancashire, are largely Celtic. Middlesex (Middle Saxons) was the centre of Alfred's Kingdom.

The Norman-French invasion brought with it the usual number of camp-followers, retainers, and servitors. The armorers, those engaged in the building of the baronial castles and fortresses, and the mechanical people of the time who afterwards settled in the towns were Norman-French of the Belgic and Breton race. They intermarried with the Saxons to some extent, but confined themselves to the towns, where their descendants were afterwards the turbulent reformers of the Reformation and Roundhead eras, and in our own time of the Corn-law agitation and the Reform bills. Two centuries ago there was a large emigration of persecuted Protestant Huguenots out of France into Northern England.

It is a modest estimate to say that at least 6,000,000 (including the 2,000,000 Irish of the towns) of the 26,000,000 of England and Wales are nearly pure Celts. Then there are 4,000,000 Scotch and 5,000,000 Irish Celts. This makes 15,000,000 of the 35,000,000 of British people who are not "Anglo-Saxons."

At all times the Celtic has been the most colonizing element of the British people. This was certainly so at the time of the colonization in America. The heartless and selfish policy of England towards the woolen manufacturers of Ulster drove tens of thousands of the mechanics and the employers of that province to the United States. They settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey to a greater extent than in any other territory, and they afterwards, as Bancroft says, proved the most uncompromising and determined enemies of England during the American Revolution. A large colony of them was settled in New Hampshire and Maine. The names Londonderry, Belfast, Waterford, Limerick appear on the maps of these States as testimony of the fact. From the Bermudas, where the Irish were shipped by Cromwell, large colonies were sent to Virginia and the Carolinas. In the latter part of the seventeenth century it was the custom for the British merchants to deport women from the south of Ireland, who afterwards became fruitful mothers in New Hampshire and Maine. The Rev. T. A. Spencer, in his history of the United States, says that the bulk of the inhabitants of the latter State were of Irish extraction at least on the maternal side. A few years ago Gen. Stryker published at Trenton the roll of the New Jersey regiments which served in the Revolutionary army, and it reads like the Irish pay-roll of a Minnesota railroad contractor. Maj.-Gen. Robertson, an Englishman who spent twenty years in America, stated before a British Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the causes and conduct of the American War that nearly half the soldiers of the Revolutionary army were Irish, and quoted Gen. Lee in corroboration of his statement. Commodore Barry, who organized the Revolutionary navy, was Irish. Sullivan, Montgomery—for whom some of the members of the Irish Parliament went into mourning after his death—Stark, whose Irish accent Daniel Webster used to mimic, and Conway, the intriguant against Washington, Wayne, Hand, Knox were Celtic. The Marions, Rutledges, and Butlers of the Carolinas were Norman Celts.

It is probable that half of the American people at the time of the Revolution—at least half of the Revolutionary Americans—were Scotch and Irish. The proportion has been maintained since. There has been little immigration from England since the close of the Revolutionary War. The Celtic immigration from Ireland, Scotland, and Wales has undoubtedly been as great as that from the Teutonic nations. The German immigration was not large until within the last twenty-five years, but since then has overshadowed all others. On the whole, then, we think that Celto-Teutons, or, if it be preferred, Celto-Saxons, is the most appropriate racial name to apply to Americans.

UNDER the decision yesterday of the District Court of Hamilton County, Ohio, the late Archbishop Purcell's creditors will have to look largely to what they can realize from the sale of now unsold portions of the Catholic cemeteries around Cincinnati, the court holding that they were not dedicated to public use, while the churches, school-houses, and other property belonging to the diocese, the title to which merely vested in the Archbishop as trustee, could not be subjected to the payment of debts except in certain cases, including the cathedral, where the Archbishop personally had advanced money and where the church was thus made liable to his assignee. The hearing in this somewhat celebrated and decidedly novel case consumed three months, and the decision was looked forward to with considerable interest.

AT the meeting of the Chicago Common Council last evening a committee was appointed to inspect the condition of the viaducts—a precaution rendered necessary by the recent Adams street disaster—and authorized to order immediate repairs wherever they might be found necessary. The experiment of renting some of the police-patrol boxes for advertising purposes having proved a qualified success, the Mayor and Chief of Police were authorized to rent them throughout the city to the highest bidders. An unseemly row between Ald. White, Ald. Sweeney, and others preserved the session from an appearance of too-absorbing devotion to the city's business, and afforded infinit amusement to the "gang" and the lobby.

TWENTY-SEVEN of the leading clearing houses of the country for the week ending Sept. 30 report aggregate clearings of $1,014,518,362, as against $950,389,162 the previous week, and $987,452,962 the week preceding. As compared with the same period last year the last week's clearings show a decrease of 20.8 per cent, against a decrease of 21.5 per cent for the week previous. The recent heavy failures in New York, the long drouth, and hesitancy on the part of buyers have had much to do with the diminished returns.

AFTER considerable noisy discussion a resolution appointing one Democratic and two Republican election judges in each precinct of Democratic wards and two Democrats and one Republican in each precinct of Republican wards was referred yesterday to the Committee on Public Service of the County Board. Albright and McClaughrey, who have not recently acted with the Republicans, are unalterably committed to this method of dividing the judges, and the indications favor its adoption.

COL. PARNELL, R. E., gives the following useful hints to avoid being struck by lightning: Carry as little metal of any kind on the person as possible. Shelter inside the nearest brick or stone buildings when the storm approaches. If none is near stand still, or, better, lie down on your face, disregarding the rain, which acts as a protection. Avoid the shelter of trees or doorways, under walls, caves, hayricks, etc. Go into a stone house, but not an outhouse, such as a barn or stable. Temporary shelters of this sort are to be shunned, especially if the building is wooden. Iron is safer. In the open, low, dry, stony ground is safer than high, wet, or grassy ground. Leeward sides are safer than windward ones. Field laborers should leave their tools behind on seeking shelter. Indoors the kitchen fireplace is to be avoided. Choose a room or passage where there is no fireplace. Keep clear of walls, especially outer walls. Keep clear of metals, especially pipes; of wires, cisterns, window-bars, looking-glasses, pianos, gilt frames, balconies, etc. Close all doors and windows. Keep the chimney clean—the soot and heated air draw the discharge. Paving close round the walls guards a building, so also do dry and well-drained foundations.

Ben Butler's Record.

The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts have just issued their "Record of Benjamin F. Butler, Compiled from the Original Sources." The mottoes on the title page are:

> I never knew what true happiness was until I lost my character.—*Benjamin F. Butler.*
>
> You had better go down to posterity as a Nero than a nobody.—*Gen. B. F. Butler to Gen. Baldy Smith.*

Some of the strongest points in this spicy campaign document consist in the presentation of Butler's record as drawn from official papers and illumined by his own speeches. In his record as the workingman's friend it shows his action on the Ten-Hour bill. Why he has to squeeze labor down, how he pays his operatives, and what the workingmen think of him. The reader is next introduced to him as a delegate in the Democratic Presidential Convention at Charleston, where he voted for Jeff Davis, and is furnished an account of his reception on his return to Lowell. A sharp contrast is drawn between the "Military or Unprofitable" and the "Commercial or Profitable" side of his record as a commander in the field, the latter division of the subject dwelling particularly upon the methods by which Lee's army received supplies from Butler's department, with the history of the steamer Philadelphia and the evidence showing Butler's connection with the trading carried on with the enemy. His record as a politician shows his connection with the Sanborn contracts, the salary grab, and the Soldiers' Home. The subdivisions under the Sanborn contract business, which are sufficiently suggestive, are as follows: "Who shared the spoils. What Sanborn did for Butler. What Butler did for him. Butler's opinion of the contracts. The committee's opinion of the contracts. What the press thought." In discussing the Soldiers' Home matter, the document shows how he used the funds, how he sold a home to the disabled soldiers, and how he showed his friendship for the widows of sailors. This is followed by his financial record and a disclosure of "the character he brings from his last place." Butler having boasted that he relies on the opinions of his neighbors, the pamphlet cruelly gives what his neighbors say of him, closing with some unkind reflections from that Democratic sheet-anchor, the Boston *Post*, and with an appeal to the people of Massachusetts. As an antidote and more to Butler's Tewksbury misrepresentations the committee has supplied a very creditable piece of campaign literature.

DR. HENRY C. POTTER, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, New York, who has been elected the assistant and successor of his uncle, the Bishop of New York, comes of a family of Bishops. His father was the Bishop of Pennsylvania, and his uncle, Horace Potter, has been diocesan of New York since 1854. The newly-elected Bishop is in his 49th year, and represents what is known as the broad-church view in ecclesiastical polity. He started in life as a merchant. He has been rector of Grace Church fifteen years, the well-known Gothic edifice standing at the corner of Broadway and Tenth streets. Originally a part of Trinity Parish, Grace Church has inherited much of the wealth and culture of that parish. Its charities have been remarkable. A few years ago it fitted out and sent forth a ship of its own, laden to the water's edge with food and clothing for a suffering nation across the sea. Contributions on single Sundays at Grace Church have often exceeded $20,000. With respect to his election, Dr. Potter said: "As the son of a Bishop, I know only too well the nature of the honor that has been conferred on me. I was not desirous of obtaining it, and my people here have seriously objected to my considering it at all. They will regret very much that I should leave them, now that so many plans are just maturing for church work. I do not know yet what I shall do. The announcement has come so unexpectedly that I have not had time to prepare myself."

London Pall Mall Gazette: It is strange to be told that, after all, green is not the old national color of Ireland. The popular belief for centuries is in favor of emerald color. But the old books show that the popular belief is contrary to the fact. There was a Duke of Ireland in Richard II.'s time, Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland and Marquis of Dublin, to whom the King granted a coat of augmentation, "azure, three crowns, or with a border argent." In Edward IV.'s time the arms of Ireland were such a problem for the heralds that Commissioners were sent to investigate and to report. The Commissioners pronounced that the arms of that Kingdom were three crowns in pale. A drawing in the British Museum settles the question. The drawing was made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or, at least, represented the colors as they existed in her reign. The national flag appears then to have been a harp, or with strings argent on an azure ground. Thus in early times the national flag was certainly blue. It may be that the color changed imperceptibly. There are blues that are almost green. Twenty years ago the Italian tricolor was brick red, white, and olive green. Now any one who looks at the Italian flag floating over the Houses of Parliament in the Piazza in Rome will see that the red is bright carmine and the green is rank emerald.

A FORTNIGHT AGO, during a whole week, great festivities were going on in all the villages of Wiltshire and Somersetshire that are on the vast estates of the Marquis of Bath. They were in honor of the Marquis' eldest son, the Viscount Weymouth, who had just come of age. In the early morning, while the village bells pealed merrily, beef, bread, and beer were distributed by the agents of the Marquis to every person living in the village. Eight pounds of beef and one gallon of beer were given to the largest families, and four pounds of beef and two quarts of beer to the smaller families, the bread accompanying the gift being the same weight as the beef. For a lodger in the house, or the single occupant of a cottage, two pounds of beef, two pounds of bread, and a quart of beer were given. Thus there will not be a single individual on the estate of the Marquis that will be forgotten, and some idea of this liberality may be gathered from the fact that in one village alone not less than six oxen were cut up to supply the beef alone.

THE honor of an audience with the King of Burmah involves some inconveniences. In spite of the frightful sun of that country, it is strictly forbidden to open a parasol after passing the first palace gate, and then one must cross an enormous courtyard bareheaded, without any shade except a little fan. One must also either avoid passing before the central gates of the palace-building, or else do so with the body bent almost at right angles. Finally, when you come to the side door, by which alone it is lawful to enter, you must leave your shoes at the bottom of the stairs and walk for several hundred yards over the scorching planks until you reach the throne hall, where you must squat, taking care to hide your feet as much as possible, until the King deigns to issue from his private apartments. When he does come he speaks from behind a screen, and a confidential attendant repeats his august words.

THERE is probably no truth in the rumor that Judge Roadly has returned to Ohio to "confront" a person by the name of "Jayhawker." While the Judge was nursing his malaria in Philadelphia, his wicked partners in the Cincinnati *News-Journal* entered into a treaty of peace with "Jayhawker," who is now inditing editorials in support of a certain gentleman who is said to have paid $50,000 for his nomination and very properly growled because it was too much. Ohio politics and Ohio journalism move in mysterious ways their wonders to perform.

THE eternal fitness of things is occasionally lost sight of by the most talented writers. The Countess Mazaret, in "Dr. Claudius," is made to say, "I got up at the screech of dawn." A countess, even of pen and ink, is certainly entitled to the choicest words the market affords, and the phrase quoted is a gross insult to the nobility and to the capabilities of the English language. There are 85,000 words in the English language, all free of taxation, yet the average speaker and writer can find no other title for the woman-doctor than "Mrs. Dr." How does "Mr. Dr." fall upon the ear? Ridiculousness, of course. The distinction of sex can readily be made by giving the lady's first name, as "Dr. Martha Perkins," etc., but "Mrs. Dr." this or that is enough to make medical and titular angels weep.

PARISIANS are beginning to grumble at the way in which they are being elbowed out of their metropolis by the crowds of foreigners who settle down there and form little colonies all to themselves. Paris now boasts, or rather complains, of an American colony loudly suggestive of Fifth avenue, Saratoga, and bonanza mines; of an English colony, among whom the wanderer might think he had not quitted Regent or St. James street; a Levantine colony, reminding its student more of Smyrna than Lutetia; a Russian colony which might never have quitted the stories of the Neva Prospekt; and a Spanish colony, with its prado, and almost its pronunciamientos. In consequence of this increase of alien colonies the Parisians grumblingly allege that they are driven from their own confines, from their boulevards into the wilds of Moreau and Passy. There seems to be every probability that Paris will soon cease to be a French town. It will become a cosmopolitan capital, having different quarters for each nation, and the suburbs alone will be French.

THE dress parade at Saratoga this season is reported to have been distinguished beyond all its predecessors by the extravagance of the toilets of the ladies. One dazzled reporter records with admiration that the wife of a Philadelphia millionaire, whom in charity we will not name, appeared in laces and silk that were valued at $30,000, while her diamonds represented a value of $75,000. Her uniform on parade therefore represented a cash value of $100,000, and this appears to have been regarded as its chief attraction. But if a mere display of wealth is all that is required in a dress parade, why do not some millionaires' wives appear in mantles made out of thousand-pound notes? It would be more original, more effective, and not one whit more vulgar than the parade of the $100,000 costume which attracted such attention at Saratoga.

THEY are taking down the front wall of a five-story brick building at South and Essex streets, Boston. Mr. Bradlee, the architect, attributes the bulging of the wall to the use of

now at Long Branch, which we take from the Boston *Herald*:

The Duke of N——'s six-foot-four son is a good-natured and intelligent man of 30 or thereabouts, with an ungainly figure that becomes grotesque when he turns it from repose to dancing. His feet are broad, solid facts, in ample shoes with no heels to speak of. They are not often lifted in waltzing. He slides them over the floor in a most ungainly fashion. He lets none of the waltz music run to waste. I do not know that his style of waltzing can be adequately expressed on paper without diagrams. If it were photographed at close successive stages of his gait, as that San Francisco man did with the trotting-horse, the result would be an astounding revelation of the possibilities of the human form for queer pantomime. In the first place, he does not take his partner snugly in his arms, as is the American fashion, but holds her nearly at their full length away. His right hand covers her left shoulder, and with his left he extends her right arm into lofty and contortive space. The position separates the pair by at least two feet, so that, when they get to waltzing, they must at each circle describe considerable of a periphery. They do not whirl. They chase each other round an imaginary ring. He seems to be constantly overtaking her, while she is as steadily eluding him, and this impression is deepened when he achieves the feat of reversing, at the imminent peril, to judge by appearances, of unjointing himself and falling a helpless, misshapen mass of aristocracy, to be gathered up and married by some American heiress at will.

The conclusion of the whole matter, according to the complacent critic, is that "Americans could not dance so atrociously if they tried."

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Romany Rye" at Haverly's.

The spectacular drama is to grown folks what the picture-book is to children. It matters not what the text may be or how the figures may be drawn; the main object is to use bright colors and to use them in profusion. The story explains the pictures—the pictures do not illustrate the story. It will scarcely be denied that a taste for what may be called dramatic chromos is a form of intellectual dissipation, and hence the highest object of criticism is to stimulate the growth of an artistic conscience.

"The Romany Rye," however, is a better constructed play than most dramas of that class, and as Haverly's Theatre was crowded last night there is every reason to believe that the piece will have a run as successful as that of last season. The Gypsy flavor is always piquant in a story, and Gypsy life in a drama lends the red cloak of romance to the commonplace. In "The Romany Rye" it may be objected that there is altogether too much low life depicted—too much for the purpose of the play and too much for the pleasure of the audience. In the scenes that rapidly succeed each other in the slums of London one almost imagines that the drama is a cross between a poor-house and a penitentiary. The frequent appearance of policemen is not only reassuring, but it is a phenomenon which Chicago people will contemplate with the greatest interest. The quick action of the play redeems it from dullness, but the climaxes of the first and second acts are so violently abrupt as to be almost spasms. With its sensational though somewhat threadbare situations and its succession of highly-colored pictures, "The Romany Rye" will please the many who look to the stage for relaxation, while it will be regarded with indifference by the few who seek in the theatre the elevating influences of art.

Mr. Hardie played the part of Jack Hearne with a self-consciousness which he will overcome and an earnestness which is promising. Marion P. Clifton, although inclined to overact her part, did some excellent work as Mother Shipton, and Mr. Anderson, as Joe Heckett, looked the character which he portrayed. The actors, on the whole, meet all the requirements of the play.

"The Romany Rye" will be presented every evening this week.

Grand Opera-House.

At the Grand Opera-House J. C. Duff's opera company repeated last evening "Heart and Hand" before a large audience to the satisfaction of the beholders. The same operetta will be kept on the stage during the week, with the exception of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, evenings, when the new opera, "Lakmé," by Leo Delibes, will be given for the first time in America. Misses Emma Juch, Conron, Hunter, Cooke, and Barton, and Messrs. George Sweet, Campabello, and McCreery will be in the cast, and the management claims that neither pains nor expense have been spared to make the performances a success. The opera is certainly very effective, and offers an occasion for the display of fine costumes and striking scenery as well as of musical and dramatic talent.

At the Other Theatres.

The outrages on art in the form of alleged Southern plays are many, and one of these insults to intelligence and libels on human nature is "The White Slave," of Bartley Campbell produced at Hooley's Theatre last evening. Mr. Campbell, like most literary freebooters, has followed up a chance success in dramatic composition by inflicting upon an overindulgent public all the ill-favored children of his prolific imagination. He is a dime-novel writer masquerading in the clothes of a playwright. The scenic accessories of the play are well designed and the characters are fairly well portrayed. Miss Stuart, who was seen here last season, still takes the part of Liza. Among the others in the cast are Miss Alexander, R. J. Dillon, Frank Foster, Scott Davis, and Charles White. A large audience was in attendance.

W. J. Scanlan, who is responsible for introducing several popular songs to the public, was warmly welcomed at the Academy of Music, appearing as Carroll Moore in "Friend and Foe." The variety theatres all drew good houses.

Amusement Notes.

The second of a series of "Trio Soirées" arranged by Mr. Emil Seifert is to come off this evening at Weber Music-Hall. The program comprises Beethoven's Trio in E flat major, op. 88, the same composer's Scotch songs, which will be interpreted by Miss Medora H. Henson, accompanied by violin, violoncello, and piano, and Brahm's Hungarian dances, arranged for the instruments named above by Mr. Seifert.

The rehearsals of the Beethoven Society will begin this evening. No program has been as yet laid out for this season by Mr. Wolfsohn, the conductor, but he may be relied upon to bring out several novelties. "Psyche," by Niels Gade, will probably be given at the first concert. Mr. Wolfsohn also intends to have "The Lay of the Bell," by Bruch, given again, but with the German text, as he has become satisfied that the German text—Schiller's beautiful poem—is essential to the musical effect of the composition.

IN A THEATRE.

A German Tourist Surveys a Chicago Audience.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who accompanied the Rufus Hatch party to the Yellowstone, tells the following on a German savant, one of the tourists:

It is strange what faculty some people have for making themselves unpopular. There is Dr. B., one of our German fellow-travelers, whose exterior, I confess, is far from engaging, but whose conduct nobody can find fault with. Yet he seems to be unable to make friends. I remarked once before that he seems to find some difficulty in adapting himself to strange surroundings and circumstances. A scene which some of us witnessed in a Chicago theatre seems to prove it beyond doubt. The curtain had just dropped upon the first act and the orchestra was preparing to strike up some lively air when the Doctor stood up, and, leaning against the back of the chair in front of him, proceeded to examine the audience with his opera-glass. Now there is nothing in this action which would astonish, very greatly at least, a New York audience, and certainly not a European, but in Chicago it seems to be otherwise. The Doctor had not been engaged in his interesting investigation half a minute when hisses, intermingled with cries of "Sit down," were heard in all parts of the house. He probably did not understand the meaning of the words, for he continued quite unconcernedly to ogle the audience through his glass, never paying the least attention to the noise, which seemed to grow louder every second. Before long the house was actually divided in its sympathy for the originator of all this uproar. Cries of "Make yourself scarce," "Go it, old curly-head," "Squat," "Don't get frightened," and other like expressions could be heard on all sides. The Doctor never moved. There he stood with the greatest self-composure in the world, not a smile in his expressionless face, surveying the shouting and laughing multitude. And to this day, I believe, he has never taken in the situation of that night. Powers alive, what will the book he is to write on America contain!

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

SUMMIT, Miss., Oct. 1.—A. J. Whittington, Sheriff of Amite County, was stabbed twice in the back at Liberty Saturday and killed by Eugene McElwee. The trouble grew out of politics. Both were Democrats. After the murder, McElwee was surrounded by a crowd, one of whom shot him. He died in ten minutes. Both parties were highly connected.

FOREIGN.

Spanish Ire Aroused by the Treatment King Alfonso Received in Paris.

The Impetus Given to the German Alliance by the Demonstration.

Queen Christina Received with Loyal Cheers on Her Arrival at Madrid.

The Insulted Monarch En Route for Home—Probable Diplomatic Complications.

State of the English Grain Market—A Strike of Ironworkers—The Nihilists.

ALFONSO

INDIGNATION AT MADRID OVER THE INSULTS OFFERED KING ALFONSO WHILE IN PARIS.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—[Special Cable Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]—The irritation against France and the French Government has assumed tremendous proportions. Not only do all the Royalist papers echo the feeling of the Conservatives, but even of Liberals and members of the Dynastic Left, men like Señor Moret. Every Independent paper, *El Imparcial* especially, and *La Iberia*, the chief organ of the Cabinet, also calls the Parasian demonstration a shameful disgrace for France, and an act of savagery unworthy of a civilized people. They cast the entire responsibility on President Grévy and the French Cabinet, who so weakly defended their guest.

La Iberia is authorized, it says, to state that the King condescended to remain one night more in Paris and dine with President Grévy only after an humble apology, and reserving his liberty of action to ask that satisfaction, public and exemplary, be made for the insult. The Madrid press say that he will be backed by the unanimous feeling of his people. His return was decided upon at the repeated request of the Ministers here. The Embassador to France will follow him. The note demandding an apology will be energetic. The Madrid press and official telegrams say Alfonso spoke very sternly to President Grevy. Irritation at Embassy and in the Spanish colony in Paris is very great because the official world in Spain accuse the French Government for the lukewarm reception.

Great sympathy for Germany is expressed in the monarchical press, in the hope that the attitude of Spain will receive the support of Germany. A splendid reception is being prepared for the King tomorrow. All the members of the royalist party and the officers of the garrison will unite in the loyal demonstration. The Republican and Democratic press confess that the French Intransigents have damaged themselves and for a long time have damaged the prospects of the peninsular Democracy. *El Globo*, the organ of Señor Castelar, and *El Parvencio*, the organ of Ruiz Zorilla, deplore such a capital impetus given to the German alliance. They say that Prince Bismarck has been successful in the present instance beyond his most sanguine expectations. The French embassy since yesterday has been protected by police. Public feeling is very high. The King is expected here Tuesday morning.

Queen Christina obtained today the most loyal reception on record since the Restoration from the official world in the railway station. Even more loyal was the demonstration from the crowd on the route to the palace. The people were pushing and cheering behind the royal carriage. Loud cries against France were heard in the crowd. Placards against France have been posted in various parts of Madrid, but they were instantly torn down by the police, who are on guard with their officers in all the avenues leading to the French legation. Irritation is very high. Frenchmen have been slighted in Madrid and other places. All parties congratulate the King on having left Paris, and urge the Cabinet to insist on satisfaction. No decision is likely until the King can preside at the Council.

ABRIDGING HIS VISIT TO PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—King Alfonso is perfectly satisfied of the good faith of Prime Minister Ferry, as representing the French Government. The King does not admit for a minute that the spirit shown Saturday by the mob, which was excited by false statements of the Anarchist agitators, represents the French nation. In abridging his stay in Paris by one-half the time intended the King desires to diminish the difficulties that have arisen from his visit. The Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Spanish Government, entirely agree with the decision of the King to leave Paris.

Alfonso was quite unaware of his appointment to the Coloneicy of the Uhlan regiment until he received it and his uniform simultaneously. The Emperor William intended the appointment as an agreeable surprise. He would not lend himself to anything that would be likely to excite prejudice against one for whom he had taken an exceptional liking. Bismarck had nothing to do with the appointment.

Alfonso and the Duke of Connaught exchanged visits Sunday.

President Grévy went reluctantly to the depot Saturday to greet King Alfonso, but if his manner appeared cold his words were cordial.

AT THE BANQUET.

The journals here continue to condemn the conduct of the populace towards King Alfonso, pointing out especially that they were playing into the hands of Bismarck.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the fact that President Grévy apologized to King Alfonso for the outrage of Saturday.

All the French Ministers were present at the banquet given by President Grévy in honor of Alfonso at the Palace Elysée Sunday except Thibaudin, Minister of War, and Meline, Minister of Agriculture. President Grévy wore the Spanish order of the Golden Fleece. King Alfonso conversed for half an hour after the banquet with President Grévy and Prime-Minister Ferry. President Grévy urged the King to remain in Paris another day.

The King made an excellent impression upon the guests at the banquet at the Elysée. President Grévy, in referring thereto, said he never expected to meet so much good sense, dignity, and coolness in so young a sovereign.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

Alarming reports prevail that the Spanish Cabinet will demand that the French Government make a public apology for the insults offered Alfonso, and the German Government will make a diplomatic remonstrance at the indignities to which the Spanish King was subjected. The Radicals violently attacked President Grévy and Prime-Minister Ferry for the course they have pursued in the matter. The Cabinet is divided in its opinion as to its policy.

THE RETURN.

King Alfonso and suite left this city on the 8:45 train this morning on their return to Spain. There was no demonstration by the populace on their departure.

Gen. Pittie, secretary of President Grévy, and Duc de Fernannunez, Spanish Embassador to France, escorted the King to the railway station.

King Alfonso will reach the Spanish frontier at midnight.

HONORED AT HOME.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The hostile reception accorded to Alfonso in Paris has considerably increased his prestige at home. His personal courage and discretion, his dignified bearing during his progress through the streets of Paris, and his visit to President Grévy's residence at the Elysée without escort, are subjects of general eulogium and of admiration by the Spaniards.

INDIGNATION OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

The citizens are highly incensed over the insults offered King Alfonso in Paris. Bands of people paraded the streets yesterday evening and insulted Frenchmen, and openly threatened the French Embassy. The police, however, prevented any violence. Señor Monet, at a meeting of the Democratic Club, declared the insults offered the King affected the whole Spanish nation, which would stand by its King. His utterances were received with loud cheering.

Marshal Serrano telegraphed Señor Canovas del Castillo that the cause of monarchy demanded his presence in Madrid. Officers of the garrison also held a meeting, at which strong speeches against France were delivered.

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION.

The Queen and the family have returned from La Granja. They were given an ovation by the populace. The streets from the depot to the palace were thronged with carriages and pedestrians, and an enormous crowd filled the depot, including the officers of the garrison. The Queen and Princesses were greatly cheered. Shouts were raised, "Long live the King and Queen." Occasional cries hostile to France were heard. The Queen appeared twice on the balcony of the palace in response to the plaudits of the multitude. A short time afterwards a group of excited youths went in the direction of the French Embassy crying: "Long live the Uhlan King; down with the French," but dispersed on seeing the Embassy protected by a strong body of police. A number of people made a friendly demonstration in front of the German Legation.

A meeting of the principal French residents of Madrid was held, at which the insults to the King were strongly condemned and cordial sympathy with Spain expressed.

FRIENDS OF THE KING.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—All the newspapers express great indignation at the insults offered Alfonso in Paris.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—*Iberia* says the demonstration against Alfonso will remain a lasting shame to France. If she does not give the fullest satisfaction it will show the Government of France has merely a nominal existence, and that a few seditious persons are more powerful than all the authorities.

The Republican papers urge the Spanish people to be calm and prudent, in order to avoid playing into the hands of Bismarck. At a meeting of the Dynastic left today, after a speech by Moret favoring the project, it was resolved to organize a great public demonstration in honor of the King on his arrival here. The military club of this city passed similar resolutions.

GREVY'S APOLOGY.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Prime-Minister Ferry and Challemel-Lacour, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had a long conference this morning. The *Temps* says President Grévy's action in apologizing to Alfonso for the hostile manifestation will have the best effect in dispelling the clouds looming up between France and Spain.

TRADE.

GRAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade the last week, says: The cold and wet weather has hampered the gathering of the remnant of the harvest, and also been very unfavorable for the thrashing of grain. The samples of new English wheat that have arrived are generally in bad condition. Damp samples are unsalable, and dry samples barely maintain previous rates. Flour is very dull. Foreign wheats are very depressed, and supplies large. The arrivals of flour are heavy. Pacific coast flour does not appear suited for the London market. Maize is gradually cheapening. Mixed American Friday was quoted at 26 shillings ex-ship. Cargoes off coast are lifeless. There were twenty-three arrivals and seven sales. Ten were withdrawn and eleven remain on sale. Trade forward is depressed.

Sales of English wheat for the week, 72,844 quarters at 41 shillings per quarter, against 58,211 quarters at 40 shillings 4 pence per quarter for the corresponding week last year.

WOOL.

Today 11,923 bales of Sydney and Port Philip wool were sold.

LABOR.

A GREAT STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Fifteen thousand steel and iron workers of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire have struck against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. The employers urge, in view of English and American competition, that they must either close the works or reduce wages.

THE WEAVERS.

The Ashton, England, weavers on a strike have returned to work.

CABLE NOTES.

The youngest and favorit son of the Ameer of Afghanistan has died of measles.

Proctor & Sons, corn millers, of Newcastle, England, have failed. Liabilities, £150,000.

Cardinal Ledochowski renounces the idea of being reinstated in the Archbishopric of Posen.

Naor Naples yesterday a train was thrown from the track and five persons killed and forty injured.

A monument commemorative of the deeds of Urbano Rattazzi, the compatriot of Garibaldi, was unveiled in Alessandria, Italy, Sunday, King Humbert, several of his Ministers, and many members of the Chambers of Deputies were present. There was much enthusiasm.

All is quiet at Canton. Advices from Haiphong state that 550 French troops under Cols. Richot and Badens, started the 29th ult. by way of Tonquin River for Bac Nimh. It is believed an expedition left Haner the same time for Bac Nimh.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Nihilists there have issued circulars demanding that the Russian Government shall put a stop to the cruel treatment of prisoners, especially women, and enjoining the greatest caution upon the Nihilists in consequence of the recent arrests.

Among the passengers by the steamer Amerique from Havre for the United States are Emilie La Blache and Louise La Blache, contraltos; Imogene Iorti, soprano; Amadeo Grazzi and Vincenzo Fornari, tenors; Mirabella and Ludovico Contini, bassos, and Angier—all members of an opera company.

At Geneva at the trial of Misses Booth and Charlesworth and four other members of the Salvation Army for disturbing the peace they pleaded in defense that they simply obeyed the dictates of their conscience. The Public Prosecutor demanded that they should be sentenced in accordance with law. They were acquitted.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Louisa Francisca, German, 28 years of age, attempted to commit suicide last evening at her home, No. 710 Hinman street. The weapon employed was a hatchet, with which she was attempting to cut her throat, when neighbors interfered. She is the wife of a butcher. No reason can be assigned for the deed. The woman had succeeded in inflicting such severe injuries before prevention was interposed that her recovery is doubtful.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Serious Accident at Watertown, Wis.—Inquest Over the Two Girls Burned at Shelbyville, Ind.

McDonald, the Murderer of Louis Laurent at Arcola, Ind., Must Hang—Central Michigan Fair.

WISCONSIN.

DROWNED.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The body of Arney Wiggins, a wealthy and prominent Norwegian living at Hamden, Columbia County, a farmer aged 70, was picked up in the Catfish River on the northeast outskirts of this city this afternoon. It is supposed that he was walking into Madison last night from the Village of Sun Prairie, where he had been stopping with his son, and fell in the river while crossing the railroad bridge. Wiggins was worth $70,000 and was a leader among the Norwegians of Dane and Columbia Counties.

SAID TO BE SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Central officers are in receipt of a telegram from Oshkosh declaring that Ticket-Agent T. P. Markham of that place is short in his accounts. Markham is a married man, heretofore bearing a good reputation. He is prostrated by the discovery, the Constable remaining with him in his room. The traveling Auditor and Inspector, who is looking up the matter, is said to have found a deficiency of only $175, and the matter will no doubt be settled.

AN ALLEGED DEFAULTER HEARD FROM.

Letters have been received here stating that David M. Belden, the alleged defaulting agent of the Hartford Travelers' Insurance Company, who left town some months ago, is now in the City of Mexico in the employ of a railroad company.

THROWN OUT OF A CARRIAGE.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—This afternoon Dr. Edward Johnson, a prominent Irish citizen, in turning out of the road to avoid a runaway team tipped over his carriage, throwing himself and wife violently to the ground. Dr. Johnson had two ribs broken and received serious, and his physicians fear fatal, internal injuries.

SHOT HIS BROTHER.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—John Umbs, of Ashford, a young man about 20 years of age, was instantly killed by a younger brother Saturday afternoon. The lad picked up a gun which was standing in the corner of the room and taking aim pulled the trigger, the shot taking effect in the young man's head, from which death ensued immediately.

CUT HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

WAUSAU, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Yesterday Fred Robe shot himself and then cut his throat with a razor, in a fit of insanity caused by excessive drinking. His home was in Orangeville, Ill.

INDIANA.

MUST HANG.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—News was received here today from Indianapolis that the Supreme Court had decided not to interfere with the sentence of hanging passed upon Samuel McDonald for the murder of Louis Laurent at Arcola, this county, last March, and he will be hung in the jail-yard in this city Tuesday, Oct. 9. Sheriff Schaffer conveyed the news to McDonald today, and he has had an affecting meeting with his parents, which consumed a great part of the afternoon. This evening McDonald was locked up in a double cell after being provided with an entire new suit of clothes, for fear he had some weapon concealed in the old ones, and the death-watch commenced his duties tonight.

STILL A MYSTERY.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The inquest over the remains of Allice Cushan, alias Flora Garrett, and Maggie Wells, who were burned to death in Kitty Wells' bagnio Sunday morning, was taken up at 2 o'clock this afternoon and concluded at 6 o'clock, a large number of witnesses being examined. The testimony failed to implicate Fred Tormehlan or Nelson Purdham, who were in the house that night, and they were discharged from custody. The testimony established beyond any doubt, however, that the house had been fired by an incendiary. As to what caused the two gashes, one seven inches long and one three inches long, discovered on the body of one of them, nothing has not been discovered, and this and the identity of the incendiary still remain as deep a mystery as ever. The remains were buried here this afternoon.

THE ATKINSON MURDER.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—There are no new developments from Atkinson, the scence of the horrible butchery last Wednesday. Considerable interest has been caused by the arrest here of Alex Potts, his close continement in jail, and the refusal to let him be interviewed by reporters. Potts has twice been taken to Benton County to give evidence before the Coroner. He was in the vicinity of Atkinson's home on the day of the murder, and testified to having heard a woman's screams as he was passing. Clothing has been found in his carpet-sack with stains on the collar and shirt. His vest has blood on the inside. He claims that the vest was given him by Dr. Young, the wife-murderer from La Porte, when the latter was placed in the Northern Penitentiary, Potts coming out as Young was going in. Sufficient importance was attached to the matter for Chief-of-Police Mandler and an Indianapolis detective to visit Michigan City today for the purpose of confirming Potts' story about Young's vest. Rumors are afloat that Potts, while intoxicated, had given himself away in regard to the Atkinson murder, but they cannot be traced down. Potts is about 55, and was recently released from the penitentiary. The officers cannot return from Michigan City till after midnight.

HERDICS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Council having refused to permit the Metropolitan Street-Car Company to enter into competition with the monopoly under which the city suffers at present, an organization has been effected for the purpose of introducing a line of Herdics. The stock has been so far subscribed as to insure the starting of the vehicles. The first route traversed will be on Meridian street, from the Union Depot to Twelfth street, recently newly laid with cedar-block pavement.

SUCCEEDED AT LAST.

After fifteen years' constant effort Mr. D. M. Taylor, an amateur florist of this city, has succeeded in procuring a bloom on the dampenl, or Australia glory pea, a great curiosity in the horticultural kingdom. The flower is of striking beauty, the petals forming an outline of the human face, surmounted by a helmet. The leaves of the plant fold up at night like those of the sensitive plant. It grows in dry sand. The least moisture applied to either leaves or root is fatal.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

LA PORTE, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Dr. A. Teegarden, one of the original settlers of La Porte, and one of its most widely-known and universally esteemed citizens, met with a serious and probably fatal accident this morning. He fell from a high stool upon which he was standing, striking his head on the stone walk, causing a fracture of the skull. He remained in an unconscious condition during the entire day, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT ELKHART.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A stock company has been organized here by which the city will be lighted in thirty days by the Brush system of electric light.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State licensed the following corporations today: The Globe Electric Light & Power Company, Chicago, capital $600,000; incorporators, J. F. Rhodes, James L. Gage, and Francis E. Morse. The Chicago Mercantile Publishing Company, capital $10,000; incorporators, Hugh Henry, W. J. Reilly, and W. H. Reinolds. The Rockford Tank-Line Company, capital $10,000; incorporators, John R. Porter, Ed W. Brown, Charles H. Porter, and H. C. Porter. A certificate of change of capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000 was filed by the Forest City Electric Light & Power Company of Rockford. A certificate of change of name to the Diamond Sewing-Machine Company was filed by the Sigwalt Sewing-Machine Company of Chicago. The Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield, William J. Quinlan, Lowber Burrows, G. E. Morehouse, Cassius C. Clark, and Walter H. Moore were authorized to announce the legal formation of the Summer Club of the Diocese of Springfield, without capital stock. The object is stated to be to provide a summer-resort for the members of the Diocese of Springfield.

FUNERAL OF SISTER MATTHEW.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Sister Matthew, a prominent member of the Dominican Order, died yesterday morning at St. Clara Academy, Sinsinawa Mound, Wis., of consumption. Her name in the world was Maggie Murphy, and her home Faribault, Minn. She had been a member of the Dominican Order for about five years, the greater part of which time was spent at St. Clara Academy. The funeral took place today, the remains being interred in the beautiful cemetery connected with the convent. Sister Alberti, Sub-Prioress of the order, is lying dangerously ill. She is one of the oldest members of the order in the United States.

DEATH OF A LOCKPORT BUSINESS-MAN.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—George Gaylord, a prominent grain and lumber merchant of Lockport, who had been in business in Will County forty years, died at his home in that village this morning. He was 63 years old, and was one of the most popular and respected citizens of Will County.

BURGLARIES.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The post-office at Bartlett Station, east of here, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, was burglarized last night of a small amount of money, including postage stamps. At Spaulding, situate two miles from Hammond, the depot building was entered and a trunk therein rifled of clothes and valuables.

FUNERAL OF W. W. TRAVIS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The funeral of William W. Travis, business manager of the *Daily Bulletin*, who died Sunday, and whose romantic and touching marriage upon his death-bed to Miss Fannie Belle Shipman, of Chicago, has been described, occurred this afternoon. The funeral cortége started from the residence of Dr. Lee Smith at 3 p. m. It was headed by Company G, Fourth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, of which deceased was Second-Lieutenant. In the procession were also the Odd-Fellows' organization, who conducted the funeral. At the Second Presbyterian Church there were brief services by the Rev. J. W. Dinsmore. The ceremonies at the grave were conducted by the Odd-Fellows.

MICHIGAN.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN FAIR.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Central Michigan Agricultural Society's annual fair commences tomorrow. The entries in all departments are very heavy. The weather is beautiful, and all signs indicate a most successful exhibition.

BURGLARY AT HUDSON.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Village of Hudson, this county, was raided by burglars Saturday night. The post-office, Whiting & Co.'s spoke factory, and George W. Carter's carriage works were robbed. At the two latter places very little plunder was secured, but from the post-office $791 in stamps and $259 in money were secured.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Jan. 24, 1877.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When did the *Daily Courier* suspend publication? CONSTANT READER.

Still in Boston—During November.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you please state in what city the Boston Ideal opera company is at present, and also when they will appear in this city? Yours very respectfully, TRIBUNE READER.

The Champion Cow.

RAVENSWOOD, Ill., Sept. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your issue of Sept. 25 states that Mercedes (723) is a cow that gave 2,534 pounds of milk in thirty days, which is at the rate of eighty and seven-fifteenths pounds per day. That beats Munchausen so far that the man who tells it ought to be labeled the champion liar of the world, and the committee who awarded the prize of the challenge-cup on a statement like that might be written down as stupid beyond comprehension. R. M. LEE.

Macaulay—Evening Schools.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please tell in which part of Macaulay's works does that famous passage occur in which he describes a New-Zealander standing on London Bridge and looking at what was once the great metropolis. Are there any free evening schools in Chicago, and if so, where are they located and when will they be opened? READER.

[(1) The particular quotation referred to is from the "Review of Ranke's History of the Popes," and is as follows: "She [the Roman Catholic Church] may still exist in undiminished vigor, when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." The same image, differently worded, was employed by Macaulay in two other instances in his works, and Goldsmith, Volney, Walpole, Henry Kirke White, and Shelley have used it in various forms. (2) The free evening schools were opened last evening, and their location can be learned on application to the Board of Education.]

The Mail Service.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While in most things Chicago is abreast with or ahead of her sister cities, in one important particular she if behind most of them.

I refer to the hours for closing the outgoing mails, and as the Postmaster-General will be in the city again in a few days, it seems a good time to call attention to it.

No letter dropped into the main office later than 8 p. m. week days and 5 p. m. Sunday goes out until the next day's mails, although most of the mail trains leave several hours later.

This is a serious inconvenience to the large class of business-men who are compelled to write their letters late in the day or in the evening after the rush of business is over.

The early closing Sundays is a great inconvenience to the traveling public, as the principal hotels send letters to the office about 4 p. m.—a very early hour for those who have much correspondence—while the only collection is at 1 p. m.

In the majority of important points, such as Detroit and all the Eastern cities, a letter deposited in the main office an hour before the departure of any mail train for the point addressed goes by it.

Surely Chicago should not be behind her neighbors in such an important matter. It is a provincialism unworthy of a great city like Chicago.

I trust THE TRIBUNE will publish this letter and give the weight of its influence toward later hours for closing the mails, and thereby confer a great favor on its many letter-writing readers. A CONSTANT READER.

A Disgusted Artist.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I came to Chicago about five years ago. When I arrived I had less than $1, no home nor friends, and all my earthly possessions were on my back, which consisted of a well-worn suit of clothes, a hat, and shoes; I carried nothing in my hands; for three years I experienced all kinds of hardships; I know what it is to sleep on the bare floor of a cold room, and I know what it is to sleep on the sidewalk, or upon a rough bench in the open air, and I know what it is to pass an entire day and night with no food, but I gradually overcame this, and about two years ago I gained a foothold and success has attended almost every step. I am now possessed of cash enough to cause me to feel safe for life. I am the owner of eighteen diamonds—not of the smallest size; I can appear every morning for a month in a different suit of cothes. Until recently I have owned a fine horse and buggy, I own two gold watches and chains, and my spending money alone has been for the last year $125 per month, and during the last two years I have traveled about 11,000 miles, and enjoyed myself generally. I tell this now because I am going to leave the scene of action for at least a term of years, because Chicago is tired of me and I am tired of Chicago. I have become monotonous to Chicago and Chicago has become monotonous to me. I have not placed any of my work on exhibition for six months past, but that the universal saying has been "Same old thing." This is monotonous, and I will snap my finger in Chicago's face and leave her for a time. I can trace my success almost entirely to the criticisms published in THE TRIBUNE during the two years regarding my work, and I shall continue to read the greatest newspaper west of New York. I am tired of Chicago, but not of THE TRIBUNE. I will add that one of those monotonous pictures has just been sold at O'Brien's gallery for a good round sum. Very truly yours, GEORGE E. COLBY.

Lyons' Poisoned Cheese
cleans out all rats, mice, roaches, water-bugs, bedbugs, ants. Ask druggists for Poisoned Cheese. 15c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Rhenish Cologne.

St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. Vogeler & Co.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
European Fashions This Week!
We are receiving large additions to our Stock
Foreign Wraps, Costumes, and Suits,
Including many novelties that cannot be duplicated.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE,
Imported Plush Dolmans, Sacques, and Pelisses,
Imported Brocade Silk and Velvet Cloaks,
Imported Ottoman Silk Dolmans and Pelisses.
NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS IN
India, Camel's Hair, and Persian Wraps.
We invite special attention to our large importation of
Ladies' 'Fur Back' Jersey Wraps,
In all sizes and the latest and most approved shapes, the practicable Fall Garment of the season.
IMPORTED DRESSES AND SUITS.
We will continue our display throughout the week.
LADIES' TAILOR-MADE CLOTH SUITS,
In all the new cloth shades.
Price from $12.00 to $75.00.
FIVE HUNDRED
LADIES' THIBET CLOTH AND FLANNEL SUITS,
In Black and Choice Shades,
In price from $8.00 to $12.00.
UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
Superior London Dyed Seal Fur Garments,
In the new English Shaped Sacques, Pelisses, and Dolmans.
Mink and Squirrel Lined Circulars & Dolmans,
Real Astrachan Fur Cloaks.
ONE THOUSAND
Imported Black Beaver Dolmans,
With Astrachan and Fur Trimming,
In price from $12.00 to $35.00.
The Best Value in the West.

Where You Can Get More Value for Your Money
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE, IS AT
HARRY HART & BRO.'S,
Globe Clothiers,
195 to 199 South Clark-st.
FIVE NEW LOTS OF SINGLE-BREASTED
Sack Suits
At $12.00,
Sold at $22 Elsewhere.
Lots 4,707, 4,710, 4,713, 4,716, and 6,328.
Every Garment guaranteed to be sewed with Silk and made in our own manufactory.
HARRY HART & BRO.
GLOBE CLOTHIERS,
195 to 199 South Clark-st.
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

PAPILLON
CATARRH CURE
Cures all diseases of the Nasal Organs, by insufflation, injection or by spraying, in children or adults. Cleanses the nostrils and permits natural breathing.
It is a specific cure for Cold in the Head—which is caused by sudden changes in the atmosphere—Snuffles, Sneezing, Watery Eyes and Pain in the Head.
Bronchial Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Catarrh, also Rose Cold, this remedy will permanently cure. It takes the front rank as a cure for Hay Fever, as many testimonials certify. It has been used several years successfully. Directions in ten languages accompany every bottle.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN THIS CITY.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

No Good in Any of Them.
"I have tried all schools of physicians and nearly every patent and domestic medicine under the sun for weakness of the bowels and diarrhœa, accompanied with great pain. I had suffered untold misery from childhood. Parker's Tonic has proved a complete specific and preventive." Thus writes Mr. L. H. Titus, of Pennington, N. J. Indorsed by Mr. E. S. Wells, the popular druggist of Jersey City. Parker's Tonic cures rheumatism, gout, coughs, colds, constipation, etc. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

Not the Same Thing at All.
To virtuous age gray hair may be a crown of glory; but who wants to be prematurely gray? Parker's Hair Balsam restores the original color and makes the hair abundant and glossy. Not a dye. Deliciously perfumed.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.
Grand Opening DISPLAY of Autumn Fashions in Millinery, Suits & Cloaks, Wednesday, Oct. 3d.
The Public cordially invited.
We shall offer this week a few SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in
SHOES.
Ladies' Fine Straight Goat Button Boots, with Mat Kid Tops, only $2.98; worth $4.00.
Ladies' Fine Pebble Goat Button Boots, with worked button-holes and all solid leather, only $2.00; worth $2.75.
Misses' Extra Fine Straight Goat Button Boots, with spring heels, only $2.50; worth $3.00.
Misses' Fine Pebble Goat Button Boots, with heels, only $2.00; worth $2.75. Good for school wear.
Misses' and Youths' Genuine Fargo Sole Leather Box-Tip Button Boots only $2.00; always sold at $2.50.
Children's Solid Sole Leather-Tip Button Boots at $1.00 and $1.50; worth $1.50 and $2.00.
Infants' Kid Button Boots only 50 cents.
Don't forget our $3.00 Curacoa Kid Button Boots for ladies' wear. THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

FOR SALE.
A Rare Investment.
A Leading Wholesale Business in the City of Pittsburgh, with a Yearly Trade Amounting to $475,000 to $525,000.
Foremost in its line, ranking high in public favor, and enjoying a firmly established and rapidly increasing trade, the prospects of this house are extremely bright, and the present management has been influenced to retire only on account of ill health. The force, machinery, fixtures, and appliances are well adapted and complete. The substantial and growing industries of the city and surrounding territory, the multiplying railroads and improving and cheapening facilities for transportation by water and rail, combine to render Pittsburgh one of the most desirable business centres of the country. Sales to embrace good will, lease hold, stock, and fixtures entire. Capital required, $30,000 to $35,000; one-third cash on control and balance secured and bearing 6 per cent interest, in two equal annual payments. Correspondence is invited only from principals, and as a guarantee of good faith reference should accompany all letters inviting a reply. Particulars in detail may be had by addressing Lock Box 852, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

RELIGION.

The Controversy In and Over St. James' (Catholic) Parish Getting Interesting.

A Prominent Priest Discloses the Status of the Riordans at Headquarters.

Father McGuire Regarded as the Superior of Either in Managerial Ability.

Bridgeport Catholics Discuss the Mutiny, as They Term It, in the Church—Ministers' Meetings.

ST. JAMES', CATHOLIC.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION AT BRIDGEPORT.

No. — ARCHER AVENUE, BRIDGEPORT, CHICAGO, FIFTH WARD, Sept. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Tom O'Brien, of the Fifth Ward and myself were talking this morning after leaving the Bridgeport church over the row in St. James' Parish among the high nobs about who should follow Bishop Riordan as parish priest of the same. Tom said to me: "Tim, isn't it mighty queer, entirely, what these people should be kicking up their heels against the Bishop? I don't know what they mean. There is Mr. O'Callaghan, a fine gentleman and a very rich man, and a great church member, I am told, I wonder at him altogether that he should be cutting up so against the Bishop. When the Pope of Rome was interfering with the Parnell money a couple of months ago, telling the priests and the Bishops and the men in the old country that they should not contribute anything to Mr. Parnell, I am told that Mr. Callaghan said the Pope was right, and when fellows like you and me, Tim, who care more about Parnell than about any Italian, used to get angry and say hard words about the Pope and his goings on, the fine Catholics like those over in St. James' were very hard on us, and thought we were no Christians at all. We thought that the Pope had no right to interfere in the politics of Irishmen, and thought he had better mind his own business and look after the Italians, his own poor creatures of countrymen, who are good for nothing but to twist the handle of an organ or sell rotten bananas and roasted peanuts. Some of the high nob Catholics told us that the Holy Father knew best what was good for Ireland, knew better than Irishmen themselves, for he was a fine intelligent man, not like those fellows that sell the peanuts or grind the organs or work under Fogarty, and vote for Harrison at all, at all, but a man who knew everything, and could not do anything wrong. And they wanted Finerty and those who said hard words again the Pope excommunicated. It is mighty puzzling to me—Tim, that these people should now be rebelling against the Pope's head man in Chicago about things that are not at all political, but entirely his own business, as I have been told. What I'd like to know is: Didn't Mr. Callagnan's Pope appoint the Archbishop, and isn't it the Archbishop's business to appoint the priests of the parishes, and aren't the people over in Bishop Riordan's parishes infidels and heretics to go on talking that way about the Bishop, and threatening to leave their church if Father Maguire is sent over there. Are they not a great deal worse than us who are but mere Irishmen?"

That is what Tom said to be. He made quite a speech and a lot of the boys from home got around before he got through, and Patsy Delaney, who goes mostly to Father Maguire's church, said when Tom was wound up:

"Faith it's true for you, Tom. When we boys complain about the way we are treated and trampled on by the church people from the Pope to the priest of the parish, we are called heretics and infidels, and we are told we will be turned into a cow or a goat if we say anything about the Pope interfering with the Irish; but it's all right for them big-bugs over there. We have had to put up with Father Maguires, and with the fairs, and the beauty show, and the poor sermons, and all that. If we complained or made any bother we'd be turned out of the church, I suppose, and the high-toned ducks over at St. James' would say it served us right. But now the shoe is on the other foot, and they are squealing like the pigs down at Armour's. Why don't they send Father Dan Riordan over to us? We want a good priest just as bad as they do at St. James'. They have a fine new church and school-houses, and all the other good things over there, and they had a grand priest for ten years. We ought to get a turn at the good priests now, I think. We may be heathens and heretics as the fine high-toned Catholics say, and we want a high-toned priest to convert us."

"Faith, I'll tell you what it is," put in Jim Maloney, "it would take a good deal of fine talking to convince us that the Pope has any right to interfere with Parnell and his men, but I tell you I am mighty glad about this ruction, and I hope they'll keep it up. I understand from THE TRIBUNE that the new Council that meets in Rome is about to make a reform and let the people have some say in the choosing of Bishops and priests. Then we'll have our own way, and I tell you it will be fine fun entirely. We'll turn out all the fat, and lazy, and rich priests, and poor sermonizers and elect young men like Father Dan Riordan, who can preach, and won't have anything to say in our politics. If they carry the thing to Ireland, I tell you they'll have a high old time there. They'll turn out Cardinal McCabe and all his seed and breed, and elect Archbishop Croke or Bishop McNulty Cardinal, put down all the Whig priests, and appoint men like Father Sheehy to every new vacancy among the Bishops. I don't think we'll want any change in Chicago. Archbishop Feehan subscribed $100 to the Parnell fund. He is all right, and a great deal better than those fellows that talk so much because they are rich. Let the St. James' fellows kick away. They are doing good, though they don't know it."

Mr. Editor, I have tried to give the remarks of my friends as near as I could. They may be wrong and heretical, but if they are there is a powerful lot of heretics in Chicago.

We are begining to think that it is time that the heathenish parishes out in the prairies should have the services of eloquent and cultured clergymen. The high-toned Catholics, like those of St. James', have too long had a monopoly of the good things of the church. The most worthy, pious, and zealous of the early fathers were sent among the barbarians. The enlightened had to put up with the mediocre clergymen. But if there is to be conferred on any class of Catholics the right to choose their own pastors the militant section of the church will want to have a hand in. We are pleased that those who are supposed to have a monopoly of all the Christian virtues, and all the intelligence and faith of the church, are the pioneers of the new reform, and when the Pope shall hurl political bulls at us in the future we hope we will be permitted mildly to protest without being called infidels, heretics, or heathens.

If you print this, Mr. Editor, I am going to send some copies over to my friends and cousins in Dublin, that it may encourage them to rise up and protest against the appointment of any future Bishops, Archbishops, and Cardinals who are not thorough Irishmen, Parnellites, and Fenians.

Believe me a true son of Ireland.

TIM O'CONNOR.

THERE IS NO PETITION.

"There is no such thing as a petition to the Archbishop in existence," said a prominent member of St. James' Roman Catholic Church yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter. "Any one who knows anything about the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church knows that parishioners have nothing to say in the choice of a pastor. There is no doubt whatever that the people of St. James' Parish would like to see Father Daniel Riordan appointed, and when some of them held a conference it was simply to make a suggestion to the Archbishop, and not a request or a demand. They assumed no dictatorial or insubordinate attitude, because as Catholics they were obliged to bow to the decision of the Archbishop. When they learned that the Archbishop had appointed Father McGuire, the only course open to them was to submit gracefully and relapse into silence. They are silent and submissive, and I can tell you positively that no petition will be gotten up, and nothing further will be done in the matter. Obedience to the church is the first lesson that a Catholic must learn, and the people of St. James' Church, you will find, will be apt pupils."

THE RIORDANS.

A PROMINENT CATHOLIC PRIEST GIVES THEIR STANDING IN THE ARCHDIOCESE.

"THE TRIBUNE," said a prominent Catholic priest yesterday, "contained, the other day, an editorial in regard to St. James' Parish and Archbishop Feehan which was written by some one who got his information from prejudiced sources—in other words, heard only one side of the story. There is no 'insubordination' in the parish on account of the filling of the vacancy caused by the promotion of Father P. W. Riordan, except on the part of five or six families, who seem to think that they are the whole parish.

P. W. RIORDAN.

"As far as Father P. W. Riordan is concerned, he is considered by the priests of the diocese a good dogmatic theologian, a fair moral theologian, but not a very brilliant English scholar. [illegible] are priests in the diocese who are far better [illegible] classically, and as an orator he is only fair. When he went to St. James' he found a parochial school with [illegible] in it, but after being there a few [illegible] disbanded it, and had not a Catholic [illegible] in the parish until just after his election as Coadjutor-Bishop, when he started one. He [illegible] for [illegible] a foot which, if judiciously [illegible], would have paid for the church [illegible]. He also built a parochial [illegible] at a cost of $15,000. This in twelve years.

There is a funded debt of $15,000, but how much the floating debt is no one outside knows.

DANIEL RIORDAN.

"The statement in the editorial that Father Daniel Riordan is recognized as one of the ablest men in the American branch of the Roman Catholic Church is a libel on the priesthood of Chicago and the Northwest. He is regarded as only a little above par in theology, and as a speaker and English scholar he is just passable. He left the Holy Name Cathedral on the ground that he thought it better to resign the office of Secretary which he held under the administration of Dr. McMullen. The truth is, he objected to appointments made by the Archbishop in a rather ungentlemanly manner and, as laymen would call it, insolent manner, and his resignation was accepted by the Archbishop, who forthwith appointed him to a country parish at Aurora, then vacant. But the present Coadjutor-Bishop of San Francisco begged on his knees—at least that is the current report—that his brother be allowed to remain in the city and he would give him a part of his parish to start a new congregation. There was some queer transaction about money left in a will and some peculiar property transfers which also influenced the Archbishop, but Father Dan Riordan was allowed to remain here and begin a new church.

BISHOP FOLEY.

"As to the 'liberal policy' of the late Bishop Foley, he was hedged in by a few men who considered themselves the whole diocese. Father Riordan and others regarded it as their territory, to be parceled out to their adherents, regardless of merit.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

"Archbishop Feehan's motto is, 'Let justice be done though the heavens fall.' He keeps his own counsel and sifts carefully the character, ability, attainments, and disposition of every priest in the diocese, and when a vacancy occurs he tries to get the proper person to fill the place. His views are liberal—though living in the South he was opposed to slavery—and he is disposed to Americanize the church. I agree with the editorial that there should be an American Cardinal in Rome to present matters from an American standpoint. But the suggestion that the Archdiocese of Chicago is run by foreignism is a lie on its face. The Metropolitan has been in this country over thirty-five years. He came as a young man, and by his merit, ability, and depth not alone in theological lore but in scholarly accomplishment, he soon distinguished himself, and though there were many aspirants for the vacant See of Chicago he was the unanimous choice of the Bishops of the Province of St. Louis, and was unanimously confirmed by the Archbishops of the United States. Although here only two years he has built twenty churches, twelve of them in this city, and several academies and schools, but his greatest work is at Feehanville, where there is an institution founded on the principle of the fifteenth amendment.

FATHER M'GUIRE.

"And now as to Father McGuire of St. Pius'. When he went there he found a little shanty $2,000 in debt. He has enlarged and beautified it at a cost of $12,000, built two magnificent schools that cost between $50,000 and $60,000, and he has real estate worth $30,000. And there is only $6,000 of debt on the whole. He is regarded by the priests of the diocese as a far abler man than Father Dan Riordan—is more eloquent, has a better presence, and is unquestionably a far better financier. There are 800 children in his schools, while in the four public ones in his parish there are only twenty boys and girls of Catholic parentage. His worth was the only inducement which influenced the Bishop to send Father McGuire to St. James'; and the petition asking for the appointment of Father Dan Riordon won't have any more effect than a snap of your fingers."

THE METHODISTS.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—At the close of the Central Illinois Methodist Conference here this evening, Bishop Andrews read the appointments for the ensuing year, as follows:

Kewanee District—M. V. B. White, Presiding Elder, post-office, Kewanee. Altona, R. Barton; Atkinson, W. J. Merrium; Bradford, W. A. Cumming; Buda, J. S. Millsap; Galva, P. A. Cool; Henry, J. E. Taylor; Kewanee, J. H. Cumming; Lafayette, L. Springer, La Prairie Centre, W. Matheny; Lawnbridge, to be supplied; Neponset, D. T. Wilson; Sheffield, R. W. Ames; Spartland, A. Bower; Tiskilwa, J. Hart; Toulon, T. J. Wood; West Jersey, P. S. Garritson; Whitefield, J. A. Riason; Wyoming, G. M. Bapsett.

Macomb District—J. S. Evans, Presiding Elder, post-office, Macomb. Bardolph, B. C. Dennis; Bentley, A. L. Morse; Blandersville, W. W. Carr; Burnside and Dunham, T. P. Henry; Bushnell, W. F. Wilson; Carthage, M. Z. Gilmer; Colchester, A. C. Calkins; Dallas City, supplied by A. L. McDowell; Elveston and Hamilton, J. A. Sanders; Goodhope, D. Tasker; Spava, V. C. Randolph; La Harpe, J. H. Sanders; Macomb, C. W. Ayling; Pennington's Point, G. H. Shover; Pleasant Mound, D. Streeter; Prairie City, S. P. James; Rairton, C. T. Cady; Terre Haute, W. B. Carither; Vermont, to be supplied.

Monmouth District—M. C. Bowling, Presiding Elder. Abingdon, Ill. Abingdon, W. B. Alexander; Berwick, A. P. Beall; Biggsville, N. T. Allen; Cameron, T. H. Pryor; Ellison, to be supplied; Galesburg, W. M. Collins, Gilson, L. B. Dennis; Hermon, E. O. Raymond, Keithsburg, R. B. Seaman; Kirkwood, J. F. Williams; Knoxville, G. W. Arnold; Monmouth, G. R. Palmer; North Henderson, P. Smith; Oneida, supplied by W. A. Pratt; Oquawaka, D. M. Ellsworth; Roseville, D. McLeish; Sunbeam, R. A. Brown; Wataga, J. Reigh; J. L. Cumming, President; and L. G. Cochran, Professor in Hedding College, members of Abingdon Quarterly Conference; R. Hafney, Conference Temperance Agent, member of Monmouth Quarterly Conference.

Normal District—F. M. Shaffee, Presiding Elder, post-office, Normal, Ill. Avera, John Small; Chenoa, G. W. Burns; Colfax, John H. Scott; Cropsey, C. W. Whorrall; Deer Creek, J. R. Watson; El Paso, J. J. Walter; Eureka, J. W. McCord; Graymont, H. Tiffany; Gridley, H. C. Birch; Groveland, Thomas C. Moots; Hilton, H. Apple; Hudson and Danvers, W. R. Wiley; Lexington, S. Van Pelt; Manito, J. F. James; Metamora and Low Point, B. W. Baker; Normal, Conn Haney; Pekin, L. F. Cuttom; Roanoke, J. I. McLaughlin; Selma, M. P. Lackland; Sibley and Strawn, S. P. Alford; Towanda, Francis Smith; Washington, William McPheters; H. D. Clark, Professor in Illinois Western University, of Normal Quarterly Conference.

Onarga District—G. W. Gue, Presiding Elder. Buckingham, C. David; Buckley, S. S. Gruber; Chatsworth, L. H. Eddlebate; Chebarse, W. E. Kerr; Clifton, J. C. Mercer; Crescent City, J. W. Otterman; Dewey, R. L. Vivan; Essex, supply; Fairbury, J. W. Haney; Forrist, H. S. Humes; French Mission, N. W. Devenue; Gilman, G. C. Schaffer; Loda, supply; Milford, W. Underwood; Onarga, J. S. McCord; Piper City, W. R. Warner; Roberts and Melvin, J. H. Anderson; Sannemin, L. E. Steele; Sheldon, M. C. Eignus; South Kankakee, Joe Bell; Watseka, Richard Crewes; Wellington, C. C. Knoulton; Iroquois, G. W. Abott; J. B. Robinson, President Grand Prairie Seminary and member of Onarga Quarterly Conference.

Peoria District—G. J. Luckey, Presiding Elder. Brimfield, J. Ferguson; Canton, E. M. C. Clish; Canton Circuit, A. J. Newell; Chillicothe, T. Chipperfield; Cuba, N. G. Clark; Elmwood, R. R. Pearce; Fairview, W. D. Hitchcock; Farmington, R. E. Buckey; Kickapoo, G. M. Webber; Lewiston, William Woodey; Lewiston Circuit to be supplied; Peoria, First Church, J. E. Kerne; Peoria, Hale Chapel, Y. O. McCulloch; Peoria, Second Church, J. W. Fizzel; Peoria, Wesley Church, J. W. Diefendorf; Peoria Mission, W. H. Hunter, D. D.; Princeville, H. M. Laney; Smithville, F. Warder; Trivoli, E. N. Bentley; Yates City and Elba Centre, W. T. Lewis.

Rock Island District—A. H. Morgan, Presiding Elder. Aledo, J. D. Smith; Cambridge, J. A. H. Wilson; Cleveland and Colona, E. B. Boggess; Geneseo, A. K. Tullis; Hampton, D. E. McCown; Milan, B. E. Kaufman; Millersburg, W. G. Miller; Moline, B. F. Tallman; New Boston, H. K. Metcalf; New Windsor, G. B. Snedaker; Orion, B. F. Eckley; Oscoa and Munson, W. H. Winter; Pink Prairie, to be supplied; Port Byron, J. D. Calhoun; Preëmption, J. B. Delle; Reynolds, J. Q. Adams; Rock Island, First Church, G. R. Pearce; Rock Island, Ninth Street Church, N. Spurlock; Rock River Valley, G. L. Robinson; Taylor Ridge, H. Brink; Woodhull, J. Wilkinson.

Streator District—R. D. Russell, Presiding Elder. Belle Plain and Larose, W. R. Blackwell; Braceville, to be supplied; Braidwood, C. W. Green; Cornell, G. I. Bailey; Dwight, E. S. Wilson; Gardrer, to be supplied; Grand Ridge, O. M. Dunlevy; Hennepin, H. A. Peters; Lacon, A. Smith; Minonk, T. Doney; Nevada, E. C. Wayman; Odell, G. L. Taylor; Pontiac, E. Wasmuth; Rutland, M. M. McCreight; Streator, M. A. Head; Tonica, M. V. Crumbaker; Verona, to be supplied; Washburn, G. J. Blair; Wenona Circuit, J. Rogers; Zion and Waupunsee, G. L. Reid; Mason, C. E. Rowe; Magnolia, F. W. Merrill.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE IN SESSION AT BARABOO, WIS.

BARABOO, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—After devotional exercises this morning reports of committees were received. Resolutions and discussions occupied the session. Just before noon the following appointments were read:

Madison District—E. L. Eaton, Presiding Elder. Albany, George Tyacke; Argyle, supplied by George Case; Avoca and Arion, John Medd; Black Earth, S. S. Benedict; Boscobel, W. F. Delap; Brodhead, G. W. Nuzum; Dane, W. B. Hazeltine; Excelsior, James Ford; Juda and Monroe, T. J. Davis; Madison, S. W. Horner; Mazomanie and Prairie du Sac, I. N. Adran; Middleton and Paoli, W. Woodruff; Mill Creek, supplied by E. Bayley; Monroe, A. D. Dexter; Monticello, to be supplied; Oregon, James Lawson; Prairie du Chien, J. D. Tull; Richland Centre, A. L. Tull; Spring Green, James Havens; J. E. Irish, General Agent of Lawrence University and member of the Madison Quarterly Conference.

La Crosse District—M. B. Balch, Presiding Elder. De Soto, Isaac F. Meseum; Galesville, Edward Trimm; Kendalls, to be supplied by T. A. Cliff; La Crosse, First Church, George W. Case; Second Church, W. W. Hurd; La Grange, William McMillan; Melrose, I. B. Richardson; Mount Sterling, James Barnett; Onalaska, John H. Avery; Sparta, Frank L. Hart; Sparta Circuit, John H. Morgans; Springville and Liberty Pole, Thomas C. Crouch; Tomah, E. M. McKenzie; Viola, L. N. Wooley; Viroqua, I. B. Bickford; West Branch and Mendora, W. W. Wheaton; Wonewoc, Daniel Cleughan; George Benham, Colporteur American Bible Society, member of Melrose Quarterly Conference.

Baraboo District—W. R. Irish, Presiding Elder. Baraboo, G. W. L. Brown; Ashland and Bayfield, W. P. Stein; Big Spring, S. W. Delap; Colby and Unity, Arthur Chaillint; Deton, E. T. Briggs; Ironton, H. D. Jencks; Lodi, R. Pengilly; Manston, John Steele; Medford and Phillips, Charles Barker; Merrimac, W. J. McKay; Necedah, S. W. Trandal; New Lisbon, J. T. Bryan; North Freedom, R. W. Nicholas; Plainfield, J. P. Greer; Portage, A. S. Collins; Poynette, W. H. Chynoweth; Reedsburg, E. C. Booth; Richland and Cplowa, to be supplied; Spencer, C. C. Swartz; Strong's Prairie, E. Yocum; Westfield, John Chadin.

Hudson District—M. Benson, Presiding Elder. Arkansaw, J. Smith; Alabama, supplied by W. S. York; Clear Lake, H. McManus; Cumberland, M. J. Robinson; Ellsworth, G. A. Jostin; Hudson, B. E. Wheeler; Hammond, James Evans Knapp Massee; Louisville, John Holt; Maiden Rock, E. B. Russell; Menomonee, J. B. Bachman; New Richmond, John Haw; Oscola, P. K. Jones; Pepin, W. E. Robinson; Prairie Farm, to be supplied; Prescott, W. H. Bushnell; Rice Lake, to be supplied; River Falls, C. R. Kellerman; St. Croix Falls, to be supplied; Superior, Charles Irish; Woodville, supplied by G. M. Foster.

Platteville District—Henry Goodsell Presiding Elder. Belmont, supplied by Ira Lebarren; Benton, James Jefferson; Bloomington, John A. Willey; Darlington, E. W. Allen; Dodgeville, F. Howarth; Fayette, William Shepherd; Fenimore, supplied by J. M. Phelps; Georgetown, T. W. North; Hazel Green, John Harris; Lancaster, H. Dockham; Linden, R. Burnip; Mineral Point, E. E. Clough; Montfort, William Cook; Patch Grove, James Sims; Platteville, A. J. Davis; Shullsburg, C. Cook; State Line, J. E. Webster.

Eau Claire District—Presiding Elder, J. Tresidder. Alma Centre, E. McKinley; Arcolia, W. C. Ross; Augusta, William Haw; Black River Falls, E. Bradford; Eau Claire Circuit, to be supplied by D. Streeter; Chippewa Falls, E. C. Semans; Durand, G. D. Browne; Eau Claire, Lake Street, to be supplied by E. Pitchar; Eau Claire, Barstow Street, William Hamilton; Greenwood, N. C. Bradley; Hamlin, to be supplied by A. H. Yocum; Humbird and Fairchild, R. Smith; Loyal, G. N. Foster; Merrillian, B. M. Fulmer; Modena, B. Nott and William Galloway; Neilsville, J. D. Brothers; Secherville, J. J. Austin; Thorp and Addo, to be supplied by M. Taylor; Whitehall, E. Tenoh.

After singing the Doxology the conference adjourned. In the afternoon the members went to Devil's Lake by special train, placed at their disposal by Superintendent Swineford, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The trip was greatly enjoyed. Thus has closed a conference more numerously attended than any preceding it, and harmonious throughout.

BISHOP HENNESSEY.

SERVICES IN HONOR OF HIS CONSECRATION.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The service in the Catholic Cathedral yesterday in honor of the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Hennessey's consecration was largely attended, the altar being beautifully decorated for the occasion. Bishop Hennessey celebrated mass, assisted by several clergymen of the diocese. Father Halpin preached an appropriate discourse, in which he alluded to the splendid administration of the diocese since it has been in charge of the present Bishop. Bishop Hennessey was ordained a priest in St. Louis thirty years ago. When he became Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa it contained only five priests. Now it has fifty.

PRESBYTERIANS.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE CHICAGO PRESBYTERY AT KANKAKEE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The annual session of the Chicago Presbytery was begun in the First Presbyterian Church in this city today. Thirty ministers and twenty laymen were present. Most of the delegates came from Cook County. Mr. Charles Morton, the evangelist, was received into the presbytery, and will be ordained the 18th of this month in his chapel at Chicago. There was no business of much importance transacted. The session continues tomorrow.

BASE-BALL.

Exhibition and Benefit Games.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Cincinnatis and Chicagos played one of the worst games today that has been seen on the grounds this season. The weather was gloomy and dark. There were about 1,500 persons present. Daniels, the American-Association umpire, was sick, and Phil Powers had to be called in to umpire the game. His work was much complained of. The players on both sides kicked at his decisions, and the spectators hooted and hissed him until he proposed, before the game was finished, to retire from the field, but was persuaded to go back to his work. The Chicago battery was Goldsmith and Flint. White stood in the box for the Cincinnatis, and Snyder caught for him. The game was played with a league ball, but hereafter an American ball will be used.

SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	*	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Clevelands played here with Providence today for the benefit of the Providence players. About 600 tickets were sold. Canny, the New Bedford pitcher, Cleveland's latest acquisition, occupied the box and did fairly well. He made five wild pitches which were very costly. Sweeney tossed the balls very effectively, as will be seen by the score. At the opening of the fourth inning Umpire Richmond called Radbourn to the plate and gave him, in behalf of his many admirers, a Howard watch with plain gold case, a curb chain, and a charm bearing his initials, the whole valued at $300. The Providence and Cleveland Clubs play in Hartford tomorrow and then go West.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Providence	0	1	0	0	4	1	4	3	—13
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Providence, 11, 13; Cleveland, 4, 8.
Errors—Providence, 1; Cleveland, 1.
Two-base hits—Radbourn, Irwin.
Three-base hits—Philips, Evans.
First base on balls—Denny, Gilligan, Nava.
First base on errors—Providence, 8; Cleveland, 1.
Struck out—Radbourn, 2; York, 2; Dunlap, 2; Sweeney, Hotaling, Canny, Briody.
Wild pitches—Canny, 5.
Umpire—Richmond.

MILITIA NOTES.

Items of Interest to Our Citizen-Soldiery.

Col. C. M. Brazee, of Rockford, commander of the Third Regiment, Capt. Fred C. Pierce, of Company H, Third Regiment (Rockford Grays), and "Col." George A. Forbes, honorary member of the Rockford Rifles, were in the city last week. Col. Brazee said that Col. Sam Appleton was representing the interests of his regiment at Springfield.

The resignation of Capt. E. D. Ellis, of Company D, Second Regiment, was accepted last week, as were also the resignations of Lieut. Henry Riebe, Company G, Fourth Regiment; Capt. George A. Silvey, Adjutant of the Second Regiment; Lieut. Samuel Peiser, Company F, First Infantry; and Lieut.-Col. F. B. Davis, of the Second Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Frank B. Davis, of the Second Regiment, whose resignation was accepted a week ago today, was elected Captain of Company G, First Infantry Regiment, last Thursday night. This action on his part has caused a great deal of criticism among outside military men, and has provoked not a little hard feeling on the part of the officers and members remaining in the Second Regiment, who accuse him of not playing fair and of making dissatisfaction among the men, several of whom have applied for a transfer to the First Regiment. Col. Davis, on the other hand, says that he could not get along over in the Second as everything was too slow. The officers would not attend meetings for instruction, which he had undertaken to hold, and everything was run on a narrow gage, with no interest, enthusiasm, or talent to base operations upon. He denied that he resigned on account of unusually imperative business, but said he meant that his business would not admit of his spending the time he considered was necessary to give to that position, which would be every night in the week. He could see nothing to come of it, and finding that he was not qualified to fill the place as he thought it ought to be filled he gave it up.

Most of the commanding officers of the First Brigade were at Springfield last week looking after the interests of their various organizations. A telegraphic dispatch was received from each Monday directing company commanders to make out new vouchers for such portion of their last year's expenses up to July 1, 1883, as remained outstanding and unpaid. This was construed by some to mean only such bills as were actually unpaid, which would give the National Guard but a very small part of the fund appropriated directly for the use of the military. But others recognized the fact that all the expenses of the last year, which the law provides shall be paid out of the appropriation, and which had not been paid by the State, was outstanding indebtedness, for which the original vouchers were at Springfield in the hands of the Governor already, and all parties interested proceeded to Springfield to make the matter appear as plain to Gov. Hamilton and the Adjutant-General as possible. It was thought by some that this scheme of compelling the commanding officers to get new vouchers was originated by Assistant-Auditor Henkel, who, being baffled by the Supreme Court in his effort to deprive the National Guard of the entire military appropriation for the year ending July 1, 1883, desired to yield as little of the amount as he could. The law provides that all the money for military purposes must be paid out by the 1st of October, and, as the decision was rendered in favor of the military but a few days ago, the commanding officers had less than a week to go around and gather up duplicate vouchers for all the multifarious items of expense for that year—quite an impossible task, the more so because a part of the items was of so transient a nature that the one voucher obtained at the time of the expenditure and sent to Springfield was the only one in existence and the only one that could be obtained without fraudulent practice.

THE CROPS.

Last Monthly Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

An Abundant Yield of All Cereals in Nebraska This Year—Cattle and Hogs.

Farmers in Michigan and Illinois Have About Completed Their Fall Seeding.

Many Points in Wisconsin and Iowa Were Visited by Killing Frosts Last Night.

OHIO.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 1.—The October crop report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, based on returns from about 600 township correspondents, will give the following result of actual threshing and the following estimates:

Wheat—Acres threshed to date, 606,222; bushels produced from the same, 6,060,449; total for the State at the same rate, 25,508,396, against 45,450,000 last year. The rate per acre on acreage sown is 9.3; the rate on acreage harvested 10.

Oats—Acres threshed to date, 135,104; bushels produced from the same, 4,412,035; yield per acre, 32 6; total for the State at the same rate, 27,214,066 bushels, against 19,956,000 last year.

Corn—Condition compared with Oct. 1, 1882, 76 per cent; damage done by frost, 26 per cent; probable total yield, about $68,000,000 bushels, against 90,869,000 last year. The damage by frost was very severe in the northern half the State and light in the southern half.

The condition of the following crops is in comparison with a full average crop or condition represented by 100 per cent: Potatoes, 103; sweet potatoes, 77; tobacco, 74; sorghum, 72; clover-seed, 78; apples, 24; grapes, 54. Last month potatoes were given at 112. The drouth has injured the late potatoes and reduced the general average condition to 103.

The estimates on wheat and oats are the final ones for the year. They are based on actual returns from the thrashing-machines of a large amount of thrashing, and are as accurate as it is possible to make them. The Assessors' returns next year will probably place both crops at about 5 per cent lower than these estimates. No further crop reports will be made this year except the final one in December, giving the final estimates on corn and potatoes, and on the condition of winter grain and of farm animals on going into winter-quarters.

ILLINOIS.

JACKSON COUNTY.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The worst of the drouth is over. This morning a generous rain set in, the first for nearly three months. Farmers are rejoicing at being able to plow once more. No frost yet. Late potato crop almost a failure; the drouth ruined it. Early potatoes a splendid yield. Corn good. Early corn more than an average; late corn somewhat damaged by dry weather.

KANE COUNTY.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The first heavy frost of the season visited this section last night. About 60 per cent of the corn had got out of harm's way. The potato-crop is one of the best in years.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

HENNEPIN, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—There was a slight frost noticeable this morning, but not of sufficient magnitude to materially injure the late corn; another week will no doubt put it to a great extent out of danger. The crop of apples here is almost a failure. Late potatoes are a fair crop.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Grand rains have fallen over this region during the last thirty-six hours which will be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers. They insure the growth of the sown wheat, which in many instances was dying in the ground. All grounds now are in good condition for sowing and growing the seed. The pastures also were dying out and wells dry. These rains give great relief.

IOWA.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

McGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A blighting frost last night killed all the corn and vegetation generally that remained uninjured by previous frosts.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A heavy frost struck this locality last night, extending across the State. The mercury this morning indicated 29 or 30 degrees. Corn was mostly out of the way. The latest estimate gives three-fourths of a crop for Northern Iowa, with more sound corn than was gathered last year.

CLINTON COUNTY.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A very heavy frost visited this section last night, finishing up the growth of corn. By the favored one-third it is welcomed as tending to dry up the stalks and prepare the corn for husking. Two-thirds of the corn crop of this section will never reach the crib, but must be fed out to cattle and hogs. For seed-corn next year the farmers must look elsewhere. Only a few isolated patches are fit to save. Kansas seed-corn will not be again planted in Iowa.

WISCONSIN.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The advent of October this morning greeted us with one of the heaviest frosts ever known in this section so early in the season. Ice formed on water nearly half an inch in thickness, and there was great destruction to vegetation generally. The owners of vineyards had been in hopes of saving a portion of their grape crop by fine weather and an exemption from frost for a week or so yet, but last night's visitation put an end to all these expectations. Vines of all kinds are killed and considerable root vegetables undoubtedly have been injured.

NEBRASKA.

A YEAR OF ABUNDANCE.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Still the frost holds off. Weather today clear and pleasant. Farmers want rain for fall plowing. Season very favorable for fall work and closing up the work of the year. Cattle from the ranges brought here for fall feeding are in fine condition. Nebraska is in a fine position, with a great range for cattle-growing on her western plains and great corn lands at her front.

INDIANA.

GRANT COUNTY.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—During the week your correspondent has interviewed 109 good Grant County farmers. Ninety-eight have more and better hogs than last year, ten have less, and one none. All except one have plenty of old and new corn to fatten them for the market. The hog crop of this county will average 20 per cent more than last year.

MICHIGAN.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The early-sown wheat is coming up finely and looking nice. It comes up very even and is spreading on the ground. All our farmers are through with fall seeding, with as large an acreage sown as in former years. Fall feed is poor and butter scarce and high. Apples are a failure.

THE COURTS.

A Threatened Conflict Between a Court-Martial and a Court.

An interesting question of jurisdiction is raised in the habeas corpus case of W. C. Denning against Sheriff Hanchett, which was begun a few days ago before Judge Blodgett. Denning is a young man who enlisted in a cavalry regiment while he was under age. In a few days he repented of his bargain, but the recruiting officer refused to let him go, and clapped him into jail instead. Denning filed a petition for habeas corpus, which came up before Judge Blodgett yesterday morning. Gen. Leake said it was the intention to court-martial the embryo cavalryman, and that a court of law had no jurisdiction to hear the case. The Judge wanted more light on the subject, and the argument was postponed until tomorrow morning to enable Denning's attorney to prepare a brief.

Troubles in the Firm of Rust & Co.

Henry A. Rust filed a bill Saturday in the Circuit Court, but suppressed it for service, against James S. Millar, of Montreal, and John B. Brown, of Chicago, asking for an injunction to restrain them from collecting or receiving any of the debts due and owing to the firm of Rust & Co., and from settling or in any way discharging or releasing the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company or any of its officers from the payment of any claim or demand of the firm of Rust & Co. against the railroad. A temporary injunction was granted as asked by Judge Moran.

Items.

A motion was made before Judge Smith yesterday morning in the case of C. G. Blomgren against Adam Craig to set aside a judgment by confession for $665.70, rendered Sept. 26, on the ground that the note had been obtained by fraud. The facts connected with the case were published in Sunday's TRIBUNE. It appeared that the defendant's property had been seized by the Sheriff and sold Saturday under the execution on this judgment, and the Judge held it was now too late for a court of law to render any assistance, and that the remedy was by bill in chancery. The motion was denied.

In the case of Sydney Myers' "Beehive" Bank, Judge Tuley yesterday extended the time to July 1, 1884, for Mr. Ulrich, the real-estate agent, to sell the Cheltenham Beach property on the lake shore, near Seventy-ninth street, which belongs to the bank.

Judge Hawes is hearing the case of Frankenthal against the city to recover $30,000 damages to plaintiff's property on Water street, caused by the erection of the Clark street viaduct in 1872.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,703—Union National Bank vs. S. C. Hall Lumber Company. Transcript of record from Superior Court. J. E. Munroe, atty.

18,704—Elias Kaufman vs. Asahel Gage. Transcript of record from Circuit Court. A. N. Gage, solr.

18,705—John C. Polley vs. David Stephens. Asst., $1,000. Transcript of record from Superior Court. Quigg & Tuthill, attys.

18,706—Anna Hanbury vs. Lyman Baird et al. Bill and transcript of record from Superior Court. M. A. Borke & Son, solrs.

18,707—Elgin National Watch Co. vs. Jesse Spalding. Asst., $500. Storrs & Shuman, attys.

18,708—P. L. Garrity vs. M. Barranco and Jose Toledo. Asst., $10,000. Transcript record from Circuit Court. De Witt C. Jones, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery Orders—511, Howe vs. Neemes; dis. c. c.—Rhenbottom vs. Wetherell; lv. to deft. to file cross-bill.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery Orders—McDowell vs. Chicago Steel-Works; lv. to deft. to withdraw dem. and 30 days to ans.—765, Hoyt vs. Hanbury; defts. ruled to close proofs by Nov. 1.—173, Dunne vs. N. W. Gas & Coke Co.; time for complt. to close proof extd. to Oct. 15.—729, Commercial Nat. Bk. vs. Fay; order on Recr. to allow such experts as complts. sol. shall name to examine books of defts.—468, Sampson vs. Young; lv. to file rep. to ans. of City of Chicago as of Sept. 3, 1883.—850, Pope Mfg. Co. vs. Owsley; time to ans. extd. 10 days.—872, Gray vs. Chi. West. Div. Ry. Co.; West & Bond enter app. as solrs. for defts. in place of W. H. & J. H. Moore, and time to ans. extd. thirty days.—526, Doolittle vs. Forsythe; time for complts. to take proofs extd. to Jan. 1, '84.—225, Town of Momence vs. Auditor of State of Ill.; rept. of Master of damages due confd. and decree for $500.—518, Scully vs. Carter; mo. for inj. ovld.—881, Washburn & M. Mfg. Co. vs. Lyman Mfg. Co.; mo. for inj. heard and sustained.—United States Nickel Co. vs. Harris; lv. to deft. to file cross-bill.—Kaufman vs. Gage; lv. to file and docket transcript.—Hopkins vs. Hutchinson F. & S. C. Co.; J. M. Dudley, of Johnstown, N. Y., appt. specl. exr. to take proofs.

Law orders—397, Pepper vs. Sanborn; dismsl. set aside and cause reinstd.—338, King vs. Butler; dis. p. c.—338, same vs. Stevens; same ord.—425, U. S. ex rel. Chapman vs. Egley; deflt. and order of mandamus.—Garrity vs. Barranco; lv. to file trans.—In re W. C. Deming; hg. on pet. and ret. and advisement.—12,338, U. S. vs. Daus; dis. mo. Dist. Atty.—12,339, same vs. Harger; same ord.—12,341, same vs. Mueller; same ord.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty—181, Keith vs. Michigan Nav. Co.; lv. to Marshal to amd. ret. mo. to set aside attchts. ovld. and 30 days to ans.—163, Vessel-Owners' Towing Co. vs. schooner Planet; rept. of comr. apprvd. and decree, $70, and ref. to clk. for dist.—171, Van Valkenburg vs. schooner Planet; same and decree, $347.82.

Superior Court—New Suits.

88,551—Cecilia Pam vs. Jennie Stumer. Trespass $1,000. Moses & Newman, attys.

88,552—Henry Meissner vs. Herman Zimmerman, John Schnell, Otto Wasmansdorff, Herman Niether, and unknown owners. Mechanics' lien $210. Arthur Schroeder, solr.

88,553—C. F. Geist et al. vs. Reinhold Periolat. Asst., $500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

88,554—Union Insurance Company of Phil. vs. Bazeleel W. Phillips. Asst., $1,000. J. A. Griffin, atty.

88,555—Charles F. Schroth et al. vs. John B. Lynch. Asst., $1,000. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

88,556—E. P. Royce vs. Napoleon Panon. Attcht. $312. Fred Ullmann, atty.

88,557—H. H. Boutter vs. E. Smith. Asst., $615.81. F. O. Cook, atty.

88,558—In re Anna E. Keston. Petition to change name. L. Helm, solr.

88,559—William H. Fleming vs. Town of Lake. Asst., $3,000. Hynes, English & Dunne, attys.

88,560—Jennie Sturner vs. Alexander Pam. Case, $5,000. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

88,561—Amelia Richards vs. Joshua C. Richards. Bill for divorce for adultery. R. E. Jenkin, solr.

88,562—John E. Burton vs. John Terhune. Asst., $500. W. G. & A. T. Ewing, attys.

88,563—C. L. Watson et al. vs. H. Streicher. Asst., $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—10,151, Hertz vs. Western Union Tel. Co.; dis. want narr.—6,627, Leffler vs. Patterson; dis. n. c.—6,923, Reidy vs. Stearns; dr. to pld. by tomorrow.—6,205, Tillotson vs. Perrigo; dis. n. c.—6,433, Blodgett vs. Burkhart; dis. n. c.—6,527, Helfert vs. Hector; dis. p. c. want narr.—6,597, Sneider vs. Muchmore; dis. n. c.—6,729, Gaylord vs. Bennett; dis. p. c. want pros.—2,083, Walkup vs. Brown; by stip. suit dis. n. c.

Judgments—6,725, Moore vs. W. M. & D. Mica Co.; appl. dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—6,125, John W. Comnorton vs. Orlo W. Richardson; ver. for plff. $800; mo. n. t.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—1,624, Jenison vs. Nemson; dis. n. c. want pros. 3,894, Versema vs. Raap; rule to rejoin by tomorrow.—262, Filer vs. Ellis; lv. to plff. to restore files.

Judgments—940, Foot vs. Lawrence; suit dis. p. c. want pros. and judgt.—1,754, Betticher vs. City; same.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—5,408, Miner vs. Ewing; lv. to amd. 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th repl. to specl. per. instr.—726, Andrews vs. Terrell; death of defs. sug.

Judgments—1,126, Dow vs. Crocker; dis. p. c. and judgt.—1,180, Taylor vs. Schintz; same.—1,236, Howe vs. Warner; same.

JUDGE JAMESON—Orders—775, Thompson vs. Thompson; by agrnt. ord. for $50 solrs. fees.—838, Peterson vs. Peterson; ord. for $25 solrs. fees.—784, Hogg vs. Kendall; deft. enjoined from collecting rents until further ord.—833, Sullivan Sav. Instn. vs. Slayney; ref. to Magruder.—161, Dunlap vs. Dougherty; rule on recvr. to rep. in one week.—376, Kellogg vs. Bartlett; rule to ans. suppl. bill in 15 days.—218, Cleveland vs. Keene; demr. to cross bills withdrawn and 10 days to pld.—126, Lake vs. Freer; lv. to file suppl. bill and same filed; rule to ans. in 20 days.—878, Watry vs. Sherburne; lv. to amd. bill instr. demr. overruled and 10 days to ans.

Decree—88,558, In re petn. of Anna E. Keeton; decree changing name.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—544, Gregory vs. Welsh; deflt. of certn. defts.—Brophy vs. Lawler; proc. of Supreme Ct. filed.—9, Boyer vs. Somers; set for calr.—55,171, Bowman vs. Palmer; ord. for attch. vs. Jennie Powers, and for writ restitution, mo. for possn. of certn. premises described, and mo. for restoration of files denied and appl.

Decree—278, Davis vs. Saunders; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

46,090—Edson Keith et al. vs. Town of Lake. Jesse B. Barton, solr.

46,091—Georgiana Daoust vs. Hermenegilde Daoust. Bill for divorce for cruelty. F. L. Salisbury, solr.

46,092—Edwin Dymond et al. vs. James Clark and the unknown heirs of James Clark, deceased. Bill to remove cloud.

46,093—Town of Cicero vs. Smith & Malone. Appeal.

46,094—Ambrose Dyslain vs. Mary Dyslain. Bill for divorce for cruelty. H. S. Goldsmith, solr.

46,095—Frank R. Grover, assigner, vs. Seth F. Hanchett and John W. Ware. Replevin, $947.02. Ela & Parker, attys.

46,096—Attcht. Suppressed for service.

46,097—Asst. $400. Suppressed for service.

46,098—Bill for divorce. Suppressed for service.

46,099—David Kelley et al. vs. William Weber. Asst. $300. Storck & Shuman, attys.

Suppressed Saturday—46,083, People, etc., ex rel. Frank R. Sherwin vs. —— Powers. Petition for habeas corpus. Storrs & Elliott, attys.

46,087—Philip Sadler vs. Peter Bade. Asst., $1,000. Clifford, Anthony & Paulsen, attys.

46,089—Henry A. Rust vs. James A. Milner et al. Bill. Needham & Loomis, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BARNUM—Orders—46,083, People ex rel. Frank R. Sherwin vs. Powers; mo. petnr. to dis. sustd.—3,066, Bernstein vs. Cohen; set for 15th.—2,988, Ganson vs. Dooley; lv. to file adtnl. pl.—5,467, Morris vs. Messerve; mo. to quash certiorari and cross mo. to amd. denied and lv. to ans. petn.—4,519, Silversmith vs. Voate; time to justify extd. five days.—2,848, Moen vs. Hobson; mo. to extnd. time to file bond denied, and appl. dis. non-compl. with rule.—3,398, In re appl. of Lockwood; prayer for appl. from ord. overrlg. demr. to repl. denied.—3,190, People vs. Egbert; plcd. on calr. as 5004.—2,780, Schackenberg vs. Weitzen; set for Oct. 4.—2,886, Froelich vs. City; set for Oct. 3.—3,074, Korapp vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.; passed on notice.—5,193, St. Clair vs. Rogers; suit dis. p. c.—2,962, McDougall vs. Turner; given to jury.

Judgments—5,661, Chicago Dredging & Dock Co. vs. John Gutcher; judgt. for plff., $4,631.17.—2,798, R. Alice Schoonover; ver. for plff., $45; mo. n. t.

JUDGE HAWES—Judgment—1,084, Sarah Conroy vs. Mary E. and Joseph B. Lewis; judgt. for plff., $484.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders—1,441, Bauer vs. Walker; time to amd. pldgs. generally extd. 2 weeks.—2,216, O'Keefe vs. O'Keefe; deflt. of certn. defts.; J. L. Wilson apptd. guard. ad lit. and ref. to Waller.—2,133, Holyoke vs. Holyoke; set for 13th.—2,330, Duff vs. Duff; deflt.—2,214, Dolan vs. Dolan; set for calr.—2,366, Krach vs. Krach; deflt.—2,388, Matteler vs. Hartman; deflt. and ref. to Voss.—1,766, Flute vs. Flute; deflt.; lv. to amd. bill instr.—2,280, Roth vs. Roth; deflt.—2,159, Kellogg vs. Kellogg; deflt.—2,328, Williams vs. Williams; lv. to amd. bill; deflt.—1,503, Westover vs. Clapp; set for calr.—195, Crawford vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.; set for calr.—236, Fox vs. Lipe; death of compl. sug. and Emeline B. Fox made compl.—382, Ruttan vs. Diedrich; lv. to file amd. bill instr. and rule to ans. in 20 days.—2,028, Head vs. Head; deflt.—1,035, Janisch vs. Phillips; passed to foot of calr.—2,304, McGreavy vs. McGreavy; deflt.—1,758, Orcutt vs. Heffren; deflt. of certn. defts. and ref. to Waller.—1,741, Graham vs. C. M. L. Ins. Co.; dis. c. c. without prej.—2,455, Kamph vs. Kamph; rule to ans. petn. in 10 days after serv.—2,068, Lafrintz vs. Miller; deflt of M. T. Beck.—2,171, Lockwood vs. Tesner; deflt. of all and ref. to Nissen.—2,192, Martin vs. Martin; deflt.—1,914, Gilbert vs. Gow; set for calr.—2,018, Hipp vs. Itchner; set for calr.—2,006, Benzil vs. Seipp; suit dis. n. c.—2,103, Barrow vs. Barrow; mo. for alimony denied; ord. for $25 solrs. fees, and set for four weeks from Saturday.—359, Nebrich vs. Nebrich; ord. for attach. vs. deft.—2,256, Meehan vs. Meehan; ord. for $25 solrs. fees.—76, Colburn vs. M. F. and M. S. Bk.; ord. extdg. time as to Ulrich, nisi three days.—2,410, Robinson vs. Robinson; dis. c. c.—2,204, Coborn vs. Coborn; deflt.—2,261, Andrews vs. Andrews; deflt.—2,256, Meehan vs. Meenan; 1st ex. to bill overrld. and 2d and 3d sustd.; demr. overrld. and 20 days to ans.—46, Lippincott vs. Teutonia L. Ins. Co.; ord. for recvr. to pay Franz Kerting $460.06.—2,406, Fruh vs. Fruh; rule on deft. to show cause by Monday why alimony and solrs.' fees should not be pd.—2,399, Wachholz vs. Wachholz; same.—2,298, Schneider vs. Schneider; inj. modified.—2,339, Ryan vs. Ryan; lv. to both parties to file affts. on mo. for alimony, etc., by Thursday.

Decrees—288, Conoley vs. Kelley; decree confg. rep. sale and distrib.—1,271, Pogue vs. Sisson; final decree.—886, Glanz vs. Herzog; final decree.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—2,623, Carmody vs. Carmody; rule on deft. to show cause Oct. 6 why he should not be attached for nonpayt. of alimony.

Decrees—876, Holden vs. Holden; by. and dec.

County Court—New Suits.

4,251—Withheld for service.

4,252—Petition of Fred and Louisa Fliehman to adopt child. G. B. Power, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—4,116, Mayer vs. Hanchett; rule on plff. to file bill partic. instr.—2,679, Guth vs. Orelup; dis. p. c. by agreet.—4,083, Spafford vs. Smith; demr. to specl. pl. sustd. and lv. to amd. instr.—3,966, Anderson vs. Brand Brew. Co.; sub. to ct., hd. and taken.—In re petn. of Fliehman; dec. of adoption.—In re Spangenberg; by consent of majority of creds. proceed. dis. and assgne. dischgd nisi Oct. 8.—In re Kennedy; ver. dependent boy.

Judgments—3,954, Dietrich Sakenhus et al. vs. P. E. Walters; judgt. on ver., $345.45.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. Daniel J. Pinckney; inv. appr. and awd. appd.—Est. George H. Fischer; addtnl. inv. appd.—Est. Josiah W. Hastings; lv. to sell per. prop. at private sale.—Est. Joseph Mayer; widow's renunciation of provisions of will entd.; sel. filed.—Est. Peter A. Schmidt; proof heirship, final acct. appd., est. settled and admx. dischgd.—Est. Luther Crocker; inv. and appr. appd.—Est. Julius Heisler; lv. to guard. to execute refunding bond and to pay certn. sums.—Est. Richard Medtke; dec. real est.—Est. George H. Fischer; rep. sale per. prop. appd.; final acct. appd.—Est. Peter L. Goatd; lv. to sell per. prop. at private sale.—Est. Francis N. Corly; final acct. appd.; est. settled and admr. dischgd.—Est. John H. Rolfe; lv. to sell per. prop. at private sale.—Est. Dorothea Bouse; appl. by Emeline Hesert.—Est. D. Knight; former admx. to file complete sales bill by Oct. 5.

Wills—Est. Charles P. Kellogg; letters test. to Sarah H. Kellogg, Palmer V. Kellogg, and Walter S. Caib; ind. bond $1,100,000 appd.

Administrations—Est. Gustav Nelson; letters adm. to Charles Nelson, bond $600 appd.; proof heirship.

Guardianship—Est. Harry C. Lanzeiers; letters guard. to Anthony F. Seeberger, bond $12,000 appd.—Est. Julia Heisler; letters guard. of person to Friedercka Heisler, bond $500 appd.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE MORAN—Petit jury impaneled.—Nos. 8, 96, 97, 20, 21, Andrew Rider, John Sheridan, James Sheridan, and Joseph Lower, grand larceny of hogs, cont. by agreement.—48, Rubenstein, cont. by deft.—59, Pankins and Burns, cont. by defts.—3, Hennershects, embezzlement, motion to amend bill of particulars overruled, exceptions by defendant passed until Oct. 15.—42, 43, and 44, Dr. Kellogg and Van Nornum, abortion, stricken from docket.

JUDGE GARY—The quasi-criminal calendar was called—55, South Evanston vs. Adam Mires; suit dismissed.—108, People ex rel. Theresa Hoffmann, vs. E. P. Schwakopp; suit dismissed.—153, People ex rel. Carrie Berg vs. Swen Johan Swenson; stricken from docket.—155, City vs. John Dolan; suit dismissed.—254, People vs. C. A. Johnson; suit dismissed.—285, People ex rel. Matilda Nordstrom vs. Claus Johnson; stricken from docket.—298, City vs. Albert A. Sprague; suit dismissed.—329, People ex rel. Minnie Wohl vs. Frank Patrick; stricken from docket.—354, People vs. Philip Geneck; suit dismissed.—375, People ex. rel. Letitia Bach vs. James W. Ellsworth; continued.—378, People ex rel. Amelia Miller vs. August Miller; continued.—400, People vs. Mrs. A. Davis; continued.—409, Town of Worth vs. C. J. Pochman; continued.—418, City vs. Neils Olsen; suit dismissed.—454, same vs. Mollie Anderson; continued.—458, same vs. August Matte; suit dismissed.—459, same vs. Jennie Parker; suit dismissed.—470, People vs. William Schwartz; stricken from docket.—479, City vs. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. Co.; suit dismissed.—485, City vs. Mary Kane; suit dismissed.—489, People vs. Nicholas Leber; suit dismissed.—491 and 492, same vs. same; suit dismissed.—504, City vs. Alfred M. Talley; suit dismissed.—505, same vs. J. H. Morrissey; suit dismissed.—511, People ex rel. Ella V. Moynihan vs. Alex H. Beattie; stricken from docket.—513, City vs. William Fitzgerald; continued.—518, City vs. William Brown; appeal dismissed.—521, Town of Lake vs. Dennis Keating; suit dismissed.—527, People ex rel. Tina Schroeder vs. Frank Grotjan; suit dismissed.—532, City vs. George Felix; appeal dismissed.—541, People ex rel. Selena Anderson vs. Abel Beggy; continued.—544, People ex rel. Mary Lathrop vs. Morris Goldsmith; continued.—549, People ex rel. Cora Mackey vs. Edware Kinsella; continued.—550, City vs. John F. Thompson; continued.—565, City ex rel. Marian Stoneham vs. Arthur Sear; continued.—570, City vs. Georgie Wiley; suit dismissed.—572, same vs. Frank Johnson; appeal dismissed.—573, same vs. S. A. Treat and Fritz Foltz; suit dismissed.—574, same vs. John Rooney; suit dismissed.—579, City vs. Charles Richter; suit dismissed.—590, People vs. William Speight; suit dismissed.—593, Town of Lake vs. Henry McDermott; continued.—597, City vs. Hugh Hughes; continued.—598, same vs. Charles Offerson; appeal dismissed.—600, same vs. Rudolph Kiatt; tried by court and found not guilty.—602, same vs. John Loftus; appeal dismissed.—603, same vs. Owen McCarthy; suit dismissed.—605, Village of Evanston vs. Andrew B. Johnson; suit dismissed.—606, city vs. James Kelly; continued.—607, same vs. James Conroy; appeal dismissed.—608, People ex rel. Annie Kohont vs. Frank Alisa; continued.—609, People ex rel. Amelia Fritsch vs Frederick Hartmann, deft.; confesses to be the father of rel.'s child and adjudged to pay $550 towards the child's support.—611, Town of Lake View vs. James Welch; appeal dismissed and motion to reinstate entered.—612, City vs. Mike McPhillips; appeal dismissed.—613, same vs. John Houlihan; appeal dismissed.—615, City vs. Michael Burke; suit dismissed.—616, same vs. Tom Duffy; continued.—617, same vs. John Burns, suit dismissed.—618, same vs. John Fick; continued.—619, same vs. David Arado; suit dismissed.—620, same vs. Henry Miller; suit dismissed.—621, Same vs. W. F. Woodson; suit dismissed.—622, Village of Evanston vs. Eli Gaffield; suit dismissed.—623, City vs. John W. Enright; continued to Saturday.—624, City vs. U. S. Distilling Co.; appeal dismissed.—625, Same vs. John Bauch; suit dismissed.—626, Same vs. James Grail; suit dismissed.—627, Same vs. Frank Quirk; suit dismissed.—628 and 629, Same vs. George Hicks; continued.—630, Same vs. W. J. Fabian; tried by court and found not guilty.—631, Same vs. Willis Howe; suit dismissed.—632, Same vs. Jennie Allen; suit dismissed.—633, Same vs. Thomas Broderick; suit dismissed.—634, Same vs. John P. Lawless; continued.—635, Same vs. M. McGinness; suit dismissed.—636, Same vs. Charles Olson; suit dismissed.—637, Same vs. Carl Younger; partly tried and continued.—638, People ex rel. Agnes Provost vs. Eugene Darche, continued.—639, People ex rel. Marian Tenberg vs. Jens Christensen; continued.—640, People vs. Clara Collins; appeal dismissed.—641, City vs. John Doyle; appeal dismissed.—642, Same vs. Joseph Dreier; appeal dismissed.—643, Same vs. E. M. Landis; suit dismissed.—644, Same vs. Dennis Sullivan; appeal dismissed.—645, Same vs. John Kearns; appeal dismissed.—646, Same vs. George Shaw; suit dismissed.—647, People ex rel. Mary Buckley vs. George O'Brien; continued.—648, City vs. James B. Galloway; continued to Saturday.—649, People vs. Adam Mares; continued.—650, City vs. Jacob Brandt, suit dismissed.—651, People ex rel. Bertha Jacobs vs. Peter Johnson; continued.—653, People vs. Adam Mares; continued.—654, People ex rel. Minnie Dochs vs. Charles Metzel; recognizance forfeited and case continued to next term.—656, City vs. Thomas Lynch; suit dismissed.—657, Same vs. James Jameson; suit dismissed.—659, Same vs. Dupal Carme; partly tried and continued.—661, Same vs. Theodore Allen; suit dismissed.—662, Same vs. John Bryan; suit dismissed.—663, Same vs. George Baker; suit dismissed.—664, Same vs. J. Brandt; suit dismissed.—665, Same vs. John Bell; appeal dismissed.—666, Same vs. J. J. Brennan; suit dismissed.—667, Same vs. John A. Crawford; suit dismissed.—669, Same vs. Gus Carlson; suit dismissed.—670, Same vs. Belle Connarton, alias Mrs. B. Morgan; suit dismissed.—671, Same vs. Cornelius C. Coleman; continued.—672, Same vs. J. S. Dunham; suit dismissed.—673, Same vs. Edward van Dalton; suit dismissed.—674, Same vs. John Dickerson; continued.—675, Same vs. William T. Daniels; suit dismissed.—676, Same vs. Charles Erickson; appeal dismissed.—677, Same vs. Annie Ellis; appeal dismissed.—678, Same vs. O. B. Green Dredging Company; suit dismissed.—679, Same vs. William Glasgow; appeal dismissed.—680, City vs. Goss & Phillips Mfg. Co.; appeal dismissed.—681 and 682, Same vs. J. L. Higger; suit dismissed.—683 and 684, Same vs. J. M. Johnson; continued.—685, Same vs. August Janowski; tried by court, found guilty, and fined $5 and costs.—686, Same vs. Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Co.; suit dismissed.—687, Same vs. Cyrus H. McCormick; appeal dismissed.—688, Same vs. Francis F. Munson and Oscar Burdick; suit dismissed.—689, Same vs. Geo. B. Michelick; appeal dismissed.—690, Same vs. Peter Miller; suit dismissed.—692, Same vs. A. G. Rowell; suit dismissed.—693, Same vs. Frank H. Rose; continued.—694, Same vs. James Smith; appeal dismissed.—695, Same vs. William St. Clair; continued.—696, Same vs. Wm. Walsh; suit dismissed.—697, Same vs. Lyman Wilson; suit dismissed.—700, Same vs. Kate Wilson; suit dismissed.—702, Same vs. C. Edwards; continued.—703, Same vs. Wesley Schimmel; continued.—706, City vs. Michael Slattery; appeal dismissed.—707 and 708, Same vs. John Sampson; suit dismissed.—709, People ex rel. Ida Johnson vs. Victor Johnson; continued.—712, City vs. Thomas Brogan; suit dismissed.—713, Village of Hyde Park vs. Mrs. Andrew Steube; appeal dismissed.—714, Same vs. Mrs. Kate Kahl; appeal dismissed.—715, People vs. Adam Mares; continued.—720, City vs. J. S. Robinson; continued.—721, Same vs. Thomas C. Thrasher; continued.—722, same vs. John Stone; continued.—724, same vs. J. G. Stone; continued.—725, Same vs. Edward Kelley; continued.—728, Same vs. Henry Lauer; continued.—729, Same vs. Harry Smith; continued.—730, Same vs. Charles Cooke; suit dismissed.—731 to 735, Same vs. P. G. Dodge; continued.—737, Same vs. James McDonald; continued.—738, Same vs. Frank Hubeck; continued.—739, Same vs. William Nugent; suit dismissed.—740, Same vs. Samuel Beaumont; suit dismissed.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No first call; trial call term Nos. 6,273, 6,325, 6,331, and 6,363. No. 6,155, Klein & Wachsmuth, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—First call Nos. 51 to 100 inc.; trial call first five cases set for trial on first call. No. 23, Kellogg vs. Allen, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call, Nos. 51 to 100 inc.; trial call term Nos. 54, 1,862, and 1,934. No. 8,612, Goldberg vs. Mann, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Set case, Brigham vs. Brigham, and Nos. 5, 7, 17, and 18 October calendar. No. 15, Kirchoff vs. Burns, on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12 September calender. No. 2, Torrence vs. Shedd, on hg.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call; trial call term Nos. 2,998, 3,010, 3,018, 3,036, 3,064, 3,078, 3,082, 3,096, and 3,104. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No 1st call; trial call term Nos. 941, 1,053, 1,099, 1,104, 1,108, 1,115, 1,131, 1,133, and 1,151. No. 119, Frankenthal vs. city, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Gen. Nos. 3,967 and 3,850, and term Nos. 319 to 332 inc. No. 3,886, Raap vs. Deiness, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE MORAN.—49, 51, 64, and 70.

JUDGE GARY—Quasi criminal cases Nos. 512, 514, 520, 533, 542, 560, 577, 584, 589, 604, 614, 652, 668, 691, 698, 699, 701, 704, 705, 717, 718, 719, 723, 727, 736, 741, 742, and continued numbers.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided today in the Supreme Court:

Joseph F. Smith vs. William Moore; Benton; reversed. Zollars J. Elliott dissenting.

William S. Slanter vs. Isaac Hallowell; Warren; petition for rehearing overruled. Bicknel, C.

George W. Wingerman vs. Nobles Township of Hamilton County; Hamilton; petition for rehearing overruled. Niblock, C. J.

M. Sedwick et al. vs. William Tucker; Shelby; petition for rehearing overruled.

William Stanley vs. Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company; Cass; petition for restraining order overruled.

Matthias M. Mount, trustee, etc., vs. Ex rel. William J. Rochey; Scott; affirmed. Elliott, J.

James Thornton vs. Lycurgus L. Burr; Henry; reversed. Hawk, J.

Charles Rawston et al. vs. Frederick Pratt et al.; Elkhart; petition for rehearing overruled. Hawk, J.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Opinions were filed today with the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the following cases, heard at the June term:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company vs. Keokuk Northern Packet Company; affirmed.
Thomson vs. Frew; affirmed.
People vs. Menke; reversed and remanded.
Robbins et al. vs. Moore; affirmed.
Silverman vs. Larmon; affirmed.
Jordan vs. Davis; reversed and remanded.
City of Virden vs. Allen; dismissed.
Hugh et al. vs. Reat et al.; affirmed.
Hamlin et al. vs. United States Express; affirmed.
Dowden vs. Wilson; affirmed.
Eagan vs. Connelly; affirmed.
Holman vs. Gill et al.; reversed and remanded.
Wilcox vs. Jackson et al.; reversed and remanded.
East St. Louis Railway Company vs. St. Louis Union Railway Company; affirmed.
Wiggins Ferry Company vs. East St. Louis Railway Company; affirmed.
Wabash Railway Company vs. Seeigler; affirmed.
Lyceum vs. People; reversed and remanded.

ST. LOUIS FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Fifty thousand people arrived on last night's and today's trains, and this, the opening day of the twenty-third annual St. Louis Fair, has already assured the success of the week's festivities. The streets are brilliantly illuminated tonight, and crowds have gathered to witness the fireworks display in the western part of the city. At the fair-grounds all departments are well represented, more particularly by Southern and Central Illinois and Kansas products. The weather has somewhat dampened the enthusiasm of visitors, as a drizzling rain made matters disagreeable during a portion of today. Fully 20,000 children were, however, on the fair-grounds, the opening morning having been set apart for them. Tomorrow night the Veiled Prophets' procession is announced to take place, to be followed by a grand dress-ball in the Exchange Chamber.

Health Is Wealth

Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

False and True.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD,

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Inflammation, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Diphtheria, Asthma, Influenza, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhoea, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, Bruises, Sprains, Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

MARINE NEWS.

Government Boiler Inspectors Find that a Closed Valve Caused the Colorado Explosion.

Another of the Victims Dies of His Injuries—Two Schooners Ashore in Detroit River.

Welland Canal Disabled—Propeller Sold—Marine Insurance Rates—Lake Freights—Wreck Notes, Etc.

The Cause of the Colorado Explosion—Another Victim Dead.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A highly-important discovery was made this forenoon in connection with the Colorado explosion by Robert Learmouth, Government Boiler Inspector, and Chief-Engineer McMaster, of the Commercial Line. Part of the steam-pipes leading from the starboard boiler to the corresponding engine was found near the exploded boiler. It happened to be the part which connected with the boiler and contained the stop-valve. The stem of the valve was bent so that it could not be worked, but on breaking open the pipe the valve was found shut. In consequence of this it was impossible for the steam to pass out of the boiler except by the government valve. The starboard boiler was cleaned out shortly after the Colorado came into port last Wednesday, and at this time the stop-valve was closed. The boiler was filled and a fresh fire started a couple of hours before she left port Saturday, but the valve was not opened. When the steam rose and blew off the safety-valves Engineer Lovett, thinking there was something wrong with them, went up to examine them. The fireman put in more fire, the steam pressure increased, and the boiler exploded. The valve was undoubtedly closed by the second engineer, who remained ashore with a sick sister. Lovett's neglect in not seeing that everything was right is seriously commented on. The Government Inspectors will make a thorough investigation of the matter, and everything is remarkably handy for developing the full facts. All the engineers and firemen are alive and able to testify, and the wrecked boiler and tell-tale valve are at hand. The Colorado was towed this morning into the Blackwell Canal and work begun in removing her freight.

Patrick Ranser, deckhand of the Colorado, who was so badly scalded about the head and chest, died at the hospital last night. This makes four lives lost.

Stranded on Peach Island.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The schooners Sweetheart and Southwest are ashore on Peach Island, Detroit River, where they ran on Saturday night while towing down. The Sweetheart was first in the tow, and the other coming up behind her demolished her yawl-boat and lost her own jibboom and bowsprit. The vessels are being lightered off.

Large Vessels Cannot Pass Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—This morning as the steamship W. L. Frost was entering Lock Twenty-five of the new canal at St. Catharines, she collided with the front gates, taking them both out. Considerable excitement was caused by the flood of water which followed. It overflowed the banks, flooded fields and demolished straw-stacks in the neighborhood. The break will likely delay loaded vessels three or four days. All light vessels are passing through the old canal. The following vessels are being delayed, bound up: Schooners J. Magee, F. C. Leighton, F. D. Barker, A. L. Andrews, and steamer Frost. Bound down—Propeller Dominion.

Release of the Wrecked Typo.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The schooner Typo was released this morning after 8,000 bushels of her cargo had been placed upon the lighter, the schooner Grantham, and fully as much more pumped overboard by the wrecking companies' rotaries. After being floated the vessel was towed to McDonald's Cave, where a diver is now engaged in covering the breaks in her bottom. She is so badly hogged and twisted that considerable outlay will be necessary to put her in thorough repair. There were 20,000 bushels of the cargo saved in a perfectly dry condition. She will be towed to Oswego tomorrow.

Lake Freights and Charters.

As will be seen in the list of charters, there was but one sail craft taken yesterday for Lake Erie ports, the offerings on the market consisting principally of line propellers. There was a good demand for Canadian bound vessels, but the rates obtained were not of a nature to excite the envy of other carriers. Engagements were made on a basis of 3½ cents for corn and 3¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Carriers were unable to get better than 6 cents on corn to Kingston, with proportionately low rates to Collingwood and Sarnia. Telegrams were received from Cleveland brokers making inquiry for vessels to take ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports at $1.40. This is 10 cents lower than was offered a week ago, and in explanation of that fact a broker writes that the tumble in grain freights at this port has caused a decline in ore freight, although a stronger feeling is now existing. It is impossible to tell when an advance will be made in grain freights as speculators are holding the wheat in store here for higher prices, but the moment they commence to ship, rates will go up. Many large vessels are being sent to Duluth to load wheat and are getting good rates, much better in fact than shippers are offering here. There is a vast quantity of wheat coming into Duluth, and the steadily increasing demand for vessels to load there will soon make a perceptible decrease in the tonnage report here.

CHARTERS.

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller Minneapolis, corn	45,000
Propeller Portage, corn	50,000
Propeller Ackely, corn	52,000
Propeller Arabia, corn	50,000
Propeller Idaho, corn	16,000
Schooner George, corn	55,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Rutherford, corn	18,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Clarion, corn, oats	60,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Schooner W. J. Preston, corn	16,000
Schooner Oliver Mitchell, corn	20,000
To Montreal.	
Propeller Europe, corn	16,000
To Collingwood.	
Schooner M. Fillmore, corn	17,000
Schooner E. B. Maxwell, oats	30,000
To Alpena.	
Schooner H. C. Winslow, oats	20,000
Total	463,000

Receipts and Shipments.

The receipts and shipments by lake during the month ending Sept. 30 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Coal.

From—	Hard, tons.	Soft, tons.
Buffalo	80,630	.....
Erie	2,000	3,700
Cleveland	.....	11,955
Oswego	4,112	.....
Ashtabula	.....	7,542
Charlotte	11,566	.....
Totals	98,308	23,197

Salt.

From—	Tons.	Barrels.	Sacks.
Buffalo	1,967	8,325	.....
Bay City	.....	20,486	.....
Oscoda	.....	2,830	.....
East Tawas	.....	4,932	.....
Goderich	650	.....	.....
Montreal	.....	.....	9,350
Totals	2,617	36,573	9,350

Iron.

From—	Iron ore, tons.	Pig-iron, tons.	Tons both.
Escanaba	5,615	1,200	6,815
St. Ignace	5,039	.....	5,039
Charlevoix	.....	910	910
Buffalo	.....	999	999
Montreal	.....	594	594
Totals	10,654	3,703	14,357

SHIPMENTS.

Grain.

Wheat, bu	1,350,348
Corn, bu	9,586,438
Oats, bu	752,088
Rye, bu	5,741,638
Barley, bu	31,948
Total	12,[illegible]
Provisions.	
Flour, brls	123,561
Pork, brls	4,651
Lard, tcs	7,815

Marine Cargo Insurance.

The agents representing the "Big Four" companies held a meeting yesterday afternoon and adopted a new card of rates, which goes into immediate effect. This is a somewhat unexpected development in the marine cargo insurance squabble as the several changes in rates that have occurred during the season have been made by the pool, the outside companies writing risks at pool rates. The contract rate made by the "Big Four" for the month of September was on a basis of 50 cents per $100 on cargoes shipped to Buffalo on A vessels, and their contract rates for October were the same as adopted yesterday. As the pool rates during September were 100 per cent lower than those named in the "Big Four's" contracts, the latter were obliged to write at the lowest rate or not at all. The pool rates have not yet been changed, and consequently the raise in rates amounts to nothing so far as actual business transactions are concerned, as shippers holding contracts with the "Big Four" are now at liberty to insure in the pool so long as its rates are lower than the "Big Four" will accept. But the pool does not want to take risks at present rates, its motif in cutting rates down being simply to keep the "Big Four" from making money, and, by starving them out, force them into a compromise. A prominent pool official stated yesterday that the pool would probably make a slight advance in rates today. The following is the card of rates adopted by the "Big Four" for the month of October:

From Chicago.	*A vessels.*
To Lake Huron ports	$ .60
To Buffalo	.80
To Lake Ontario ports	1.00
To Ogdensburg	1.25
To Montreal	1.50

Add 10 per cent to above rates on B1 vessels.

The Goodrich Line Libeled.

Another phase of the collision between the Goodrich Line steamer Sheboygan and the schooner Mystic has been developed in the filing of a libel against the Goodrich Line by the crew of the schooner for damages alleged to have been sustained by them in the loss of clothing and other personal effects to the amount of $200. The libelants are Julius Erickson, Charles Strengen, Henry Holst, and Nils Mattson, and they claim that the steamer is responsible for the collision in not having a proper lookout, and because she was running at full speed during a dense fog. At the time of the accident two of the libelants were asleep and had barely time to jump from their bunks and get on deck when the water rushed into and completely filled the forecastle, so that they were unable to save any of their effects. After the vessel had been towed into port and pumped out a portion of their clothing was found in a damaged condition, the remainder of it having floated out through the hole made by the steamer's bow. The accident occurred last May and the Goodrich Line settled with the owner a short time ago, but, as usual in cases of this kind, "poor Jack" was left out in the cold. The company has given bonds and the matter will be settled in court.

Monthly Tonnage Report.

The Custom-House report of the arrivals and clearances of vessels during the month of September is as follows:

COASTWISE.

Port of Chicago.	Arrivals No.	Arrivals Ton'ge.	Clearances No.	Clearances Ton'ge.
Steam	608	296,905	619	307,042
Sail	1,037	253,751	1,021	251,546
Total	1,645	550,666	1,640	558,588
Port of South Chicago.				
Steam	11	9,176	9	6,625
Sail	28	11,712	28	11,712
Total	39	20,888	37	18,337
Port of Michigan City.				
Steam	41	6,771	41	6,771
Sail	26	4,588	26	4,588
Total	67	11,359	67	11,359
FOREIGN TRADE.				
American vessels	9	2,608	28	8,556
British vessels	19	7,209	21	7,853
Total	28	9,817	49	16,409

The Andy Johnson.

The United States steamer Andy Johnson is still in port, and is anchored in the Government basin, where a force of men are making repairs to her boiler. It may seem singular to some people that the Johnson spends about one-third of her time in being overhauled and repaired. Her hull is new, but her boilers are old, and she is in about as good general repair as some of the old tubs belonging to the navy. Capt. Davis, her commander, expects to leave tomorrow with three surf-boats for the stations at Racine, Sheboygan, and Two Rivers.

Seamen's Wages.

According to Rule 3 of the by-laws of the Seaman's Union trip wages went into effect yesterday. A crew can now be shipped by the trip instead of at so much per day, provided the trip is confined to one lake. The Straits of Mackinac are included in Lake Michigan.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Passed up, morning—Robert Anderson, Belle Hanscomb, 9; Oscoda, 9; Toledo, 10; Parkes, P. S. Marsh, 9:15; Mayflower and barges, 11:30; H. S. Hubbell and barges, 2:10; H. Chisholm, City of Cleveland, A. Cobb, Negaunee, 4:30; North Cape, Stampede, 5; A. Everett, Smith, 6; Height, Charles Crawford, 6; Erie, Stewart, China, 7; Wilcox, F. B. Gardner, B. W. Jenness and barges, 11:30; Jane Williams and barges, 10:50; Cumberland, Niagara, 11:15. Down—S. F. Hodge, 8:30; Iron Duke, James Coup, 9:20; Commodore, 10; Siberia and consort, 10:20; Waverly, 10:40; James P. Donaldson and barges, 2:45; Oconto, 4:10; Jarvis Lord and consort, 6; Oiego and barges, 6:20; Alcona and consort, 9:30. Wind southeast, light; weather fine.

Passed up, p. m.—Oswego with R. Fitzhugh, 12:20; Garden City and barges, 12:25; Swain with Queen City, John Kelderhouse, S. V. R. Watson, Saveland, 1:45; Conestoga and consort, 2:30; J. P. Clark and barges, Conemaugh, 2:35; Winslow with Peterson and H. H. Hope, 3; Martin, Red White and Blue, 4; Atlantic, 3; Minnesota and consort, 5:20; Milwaukee, 4:20; Benton and barges, 4:15; Crusader, L. Hanna, 4:20; Active and barges, 4:40. Down—James Fisk, 12:20; Salina and barges, 12:25; Gordon Campbell, Alleghany, 4:40; Torrent and raft, 4:20. Wind southwest, light; fine weather.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Lycoming, corn; Nebraska, corn, wheat, etc.; W. H. Barnum; oats; Philadelphia, wheat, oats; Oceanica, corn; Buffalo, corn, flour, etc.; Clarion, corn; Vanderbilt, corn, flour, etc.; James Davidson, corn; New York, corn, flour, etc.; Argonaut, corn; Fountain City, corn, flour, etc.; George T. Hope, corn; Newburgh, corn, flour, etc.; schooner F. L. Danforth, corn. From Duluth—Propellers Badger State, wheat, etc.; Winslow, wheat, flour, etc. From Elk Rapids—Schooner Clara Parker, pig-iron, etc. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Conemaugh, sundries; Montana, sundries; Starrucca, sundries; Juniata, sundries; Milwaukee, sundries; schooners J. I. Case, coal; Sunrise, coal; R. B. Hayes, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller D. Ballentine, coal; schooner Northwest, coal; For Duluth—Propellers Hecla, coal; James Davidson, coal; Arizona, sundries; Winslow, sundries; schooners Middlesex, coal; Ironton, coal. For Kenosha—Schooner F. J. King, coal. For Escanaba—Schooner Young America, coal. For Algoma—Propeller Lincoln, rails; schooners Lisgar, rails; Gibraltar, rails.

Coal freights are unchanged. Engagements for Chicago—Steamers Clyde, Oceanica; schooners F. L. Danforth, E. A. Nicholson, Michigan, coal at 60 cents. For Milwaukee—Steamer W. H. Barnum, coal at 60 cents. For Kenosha—Schooner F. J. King, coal at 85 cents. Canal freights were weak and unsettled. The going rates were 6¼ and 6⅜ cents on wheat and 5⅜ and 5⅞ cents on corn to New York. The Sailors' Union at a meeting tonight advanced wages to $3 per day. The boiler of the old propeller Araxes has been pronounced unfit for use and will need large repairs before she can again go into commission. The Araxes and barge Golden Rule had been chartered to carry lumber from Alpena to Buffalo at $2.50, but the steam-barge Buckeye and consort York State have been placed in their stead.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner M. S. Higgie, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Laura, Charlotte to Port Arthur, coal; H. Dudley, Oswego to Detroit, light; G. G. Houghton, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal; Parana, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Shandon, Kingston to Chicago, light; Halsted, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; steam-barge Tecumseh and consort, Kingston to Lake Superior, railroad iron; Nashua, Ogdensburg to Toledo, general cargo; Northerner, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Scotia, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo. Down—Propellor Dominion, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Shandon, Kingston to Chicago, light; John Magee, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; Albatross, Kingston to Bay City, light; Hyderabad, Kingston to Chicago, salt; F. C. Leighton, Cape Vincent to Chicago, light; N. D. Barker, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Fanny Campbell, Belleville to Cleveland, iron-ore; Jennie White, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Mediterranean, Oswego to Toledo, coal; A. L. Andrews, Ogdensburg to Sandusky, iron-ore; barge Saxon, Kingston to Toledo, light; propeller Scotia, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Persia, Montreal to St. Catharines, general cargo. Passed down—Saginaw Valley, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Jamaica, Chicago, corn; West Side, Chicago, corn.

Lake Huron.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The propeller Sanilac arrived with a large locomotive and a lot of rails for the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad. The barge Clement, loaded with lumber for Chicago, will probably leave tonight. Arrived—Schooners John Miner, City of Chicago. The tug Mocking Bird, which left last night with a raft of logs containing 1,500,000 feet, bound for Port Huron, turned back, and is now trying to make the harbor. There is a southwest wind blowing and a heavy sea.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Skylark and propeller Weston, Chicago. Cleared—Barges Tyson, Hinkley, Cleveland; Raynor, Stewart, Lamb, Kelley, propeller Comie, Toledo; barges Wend the Wave, Lady Franklin, Monitor, propeller Westford, barge Harmon, Huron; schooner City of Sheboygan, Michigan City. Clear and calm.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Departed—Propeller Champlain, steamer City of Mackinac. Arrived—Schooner Col. Ellsworth, Lottie Wolf, P. Dobbins. Northwest wind, stiff; weather cold.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—A survey was held today on the schooner Pilot. The entire loss will be about $1,200, including the charge of the tugs which picked her up in the lake. A letter from Capt. Boyce, of the Halloran, was received today. He says had the Pilot been kept by the wind, instead of her course being changed just previous to the collision, it would not have occurred, and the Halloran was in no way to blame. He says he did everything possible for the crew on his vessel, despite the report sent out from Manitowoc that he refused them food or clothing. The Manistee tug W. R. Crowell is in dock here for repairs. Arrivals—Barge Annie Sherwood, coal; schooner H. M. Scove, stone.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Raleigh, Monohansett, W. L. Brown, Progress, Columbia, Osborne; schooners Exile, G. W. Davis, Comrade, Merrimac, Lucerne. Sailed—Steamers C. Hurlbut, Raleigh, Monohansett, W. L. Brown; schooners Swallow, Merrimac, Lucerne, T. W. Gifford, R. Halloran. Wind southwest, fresh.

Big Freights.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—One of the best freights of the season was obtained by the steamer Farwell and consorts Rutter and Godfrey. They get $1.30 per ton, free on board, on coal to Port Arthur, and 5 cents on wheat from Duluth to Buffalo. The total freight aggregates $12,700.

The Yacht Nymph Safe.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The sloop-rigged yacht Nymph, which left Chicago in June last, sheltered at False Presque Isle during the late gale, and is now here in tow of the tug Telephone from Chicago, waiting weather to proceed to Cleveland.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—R. P. Ranney with Thomas Quayle; schooner J. Bigler. Cleared—R. P. Ranney with Thomas Quayle. Passed down—Propellers Peerless and St. Louis.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances from this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Europe, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop L. Pahlow, Sturgeon River, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Huntress, South Haven, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop M. F. Butters, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Gill's Pier, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Peerless, Ogontz Bay, lumber.
Schr C. Nicolson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, coal.
Schr White Oak, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Eugenia Vester, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutitt, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. B. C. F. M., Sturgeon Bay, cedar posts.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Mediator, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Charles E. Wyman, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Pewaukee, St. Joseph Island, railway ties.
Schr Cuba, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Persia, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Louis Ludington, Leland, bark.
Schr E. J. McVea, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber.
Schr John Raber, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Cheboygan, railway ties.
Schr White Cloud, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Coates, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ironsides, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr Green Bay, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Frankfort, pig-iron.
Schr Grace Murray, Frankfort, pig-iron.
Schr C. H. Hadley, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Elk Rapids, pig-iron.
Schr Josie, Muskegon, wood.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Huntress, South Haven, sundries.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, 63,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 16,226 bu corn and sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop George C. Markham, Garden Bay, light.
Stmr Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Cloud, Holland, light.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, light.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, light.
Schr G. A. Marsh, Ludington, light.
Schr Persia, Montague, light.
Schr Phenix, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. C. Crawford, Manistee, light.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Muskegon, light.
Barge J. A. Wood, Marinette, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, light.
Tug H. L. Ewing, Kenosha, light.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop S. A. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop F. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, towing two scows, light.
Prop Lewis Pahlow, Sturgeon River, light.
Prop Onoko, Buffalo, 75,000 bu corn, 26,000 bu wheat.
Prop Tacoma, Buffalo, 120,000 bu oats.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Alpena, 20,000 bu oats.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, sundries.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. H. Badger, Marinette, light.
Schr Atalanta, Muskegon, light.
Schr O. O. Hanson, Manistee, light.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Ford's River, light.
Schr May Richards, St. Ignace, light.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, light.
Schr Heschell, Menominee, light.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Wallice, Holland, light.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Evening Star, Ludington, light.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, light.
Schr Agnes, Muskegon, light.
Schr G. Allen, Montague, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Jackson's Port, light.
Prop Rube Richards, Escanaba, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, light.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, light.
Schr John Mee, Manistee, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Manistee, light.
Schr Willie Loutitt, Madistee, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Ludington, light.
Schr Maine, Ludington, light.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. E. Wyman, Muskegon, light.
Schr White Oak, Muskegon, light.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, light.
Schr Success, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Adirondack, Marinette, light.
Schr Ironsides, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Peoria, Lathem, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Sardinia, Grand Haven, light.
Schr H. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr White Cloud, Manistee, light.
Schr Helen Pratt, Manistee, light.
Schr C. Harrison, Montague, light.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, light.
Schr Potomac, Pensaukee, light.

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Cabin passage $60 to $100, according to accommodation. Second Cabin and Steerage as above.
Anchor Line Drafts issued at lowest rates are paid free of charge in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

ALLAN LINE
SUMMER SERVICE.
QUEBEC to LIVERPOOL every SATURDAY, making the shortest ocean voyage.
ONLY FIVE DAYS FROM LAND TO LAND.
ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.
CABIN—$70 and $80 Single; $135 and $150 Excursion.
BOSTON and LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN, and GALWAY service is performed weekly, by direct ships, carrying passengers only on their voyages from Europe.
Intermediate Passage, $40. Prepaid Steerage, $21.
LEVE & ALDEN, Agents,
114 Washington-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers Between New York and Liverpool.
GREAT REDUCTION IN CABIN RATES
ONLY $60, $80, $100
By all the Steamers of this First-Class Line.
GENERAL WESTERN OFFICE,
48 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $22. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts. Hoboken, N. Y.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Western Agents.

DOMINION LINE.
Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months.
Steerage tickets, either way, $20.00.
Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates.
G. SVENSON, General Western Agent, 63 La Salle-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cab in winter rates reduced to $50 to $60, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN, & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

"NATIONAL LINE STEAMERS,"
Sailing from New York every Saturday for Liverpool and Wednesday for London. Saloon rates, $50 to $70. Return tickets at low rates. Steerage from principal British and Irish ports only $20. Tickets to and from Continental points at cheap rates.
J. T. EDGHILL, Gen'l Western Agent, 4 South Clark-st.

Proposals for Street Improvements.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., will receive up to 6 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, Oct. 4, 1883, at his office in the Village Hall of said village, sealed proposals for furnishing the material and doing the necessary work for the following improvements:

Of Superior-av. from Eighty-seventh to Ninety-third-sts.

Of Huston-av. from Eighty-seventh to Ninety-third-sts.

Of the Strand from Eighty-seventh-st. to Harbor-av., in accordance with the ordinance passed for said improvement and the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Bidders are invited to put in separate proposals for each improvement.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for $300.

The village reserves the right to reject any or all bids. E. W. HENRICKS, Village Clerk.

Proposals for Sewer and Water Pipe.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., will receive up to 6 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, Oct. 4, 1883 at his office in the Village-Hall of said Village, sealed proposals for furnishing the material and doing the necessary work for the following:

Brick and Tile Pipe Sewer in Vincennes-av. and Augusta-st. from Grand-boulevard to Forty-first-st.

Six-inch Water-Pipe in Vincennes-av. and Fortieth-st. from Grand-Boulevard to Oakwood-boulevard, in accordance with the ordinance passed for the same and plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Bidders are invited to put in separate proposals for each improvement. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for $200.

The Village reserves the right to reject any or all bids. E. W. HENRICKS, Village Clerk.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

By the undersigned at the office of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Baltimore, until October 15, 1883, for the foundation and masonry of the Susquehanna River bridge. The proposals must include materials in caissons and coffer dams, and the cost of sinking same to bed rock; also cost of keeping caissons and coffers free from water during the time the concrete and masonry is being laid. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's office on and after October 1st. The company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. N. T. DOUGLASS, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 25, 1883. Chief Engineer.

DR. DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS.
THESE CELEBRATED PILLS have for 30 years been recommended by the leading Physicians of Paris as the BEST PURGATIVE known: full directions accompany them. The SIGNATURE "Dehaut" is pressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX. DEHAUT, 147 Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William-st., N. Y.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES** OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake-St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

WRITERS The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. JNO. M. FAIRFIELD, Northwestern Agent.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:0 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 a m	* 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	* 7:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:30 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	‡ 9:05 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	9:00 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	9:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:15 a m	* 5:15 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:15 a m	† 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	*11:30 a m	‡ 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	* 10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 4:45 p m	* 9:40 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:30 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:20 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Council Bluffs Express	a12:15 p m	a 3:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 3:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:35 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	‡11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	‡11:00 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

†Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 161 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	† 8:00 p m	† 7:15 a m
Evansville & Chicago Special	* 9:00 a m	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 a m	....
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:25 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & La Crosse Local	* 9:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha (Oconomowoc Saturdays)	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse	* 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Winona, St. Paul & Minne'p'lis	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien & McGregor	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	* 9:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Madison	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	‡11:30 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	‡11:30 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
§Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*10:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	* 3:10 p m

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	§10:30 p m	§ 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	† 9:10 a m	† 7:00 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:20 n'n	† 2:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Limited and Day Expresses	§ 3:30 p m	† 7:45 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	† 3:30 p m	† 9:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 6:30 p m	† 6:45 a m
Sunday Accommodation	1:15 p m	

§Daily. †Except Sunday.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 4:30 p m	
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	a 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 9:00 p. m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.

(Continued.)

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:50 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:40 a m
Through Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:30 a. m., 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 119 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line—Limited	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

NOTE—This Line is elegantly equipped with new Day Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, and Palace Sleeping Cars. Trains run through entire between Chicago and Suspension Bridge, connecting with New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna & Western.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:55 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, & New York Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*10:50 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Office 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Express	† 8:55 a m	
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p m	
Huntington Accommodation	† 3:50 p m	
Pacific Express		† 7:40 p m
Chicago Express		* 8:10 a m
Chicago Accommodation		†10:15 a m
Emigrant		* 8:40 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:55 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 8:50 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Indianapolis Express	* 8:00 a m	* 8:50 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Ex	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:10 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLES.
TWICE DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee. 9 a / 8 p
DAILY for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee ....at 9 a
DAILY for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Saturday's Boat leaves ....at 8 p
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ....at 7 p
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Saturdays ....at 7 p
For Frankfort, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays ....at 7 p
Sunday excepted. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

OGDENSBURG & CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS.
The Great Welland Canal Route.
The steamers of this line run through from Chicago to Ogdensburg without transfer, taking passengers for intermediate ports, Montreal and points in Northern New York and New England. For tickets, state-rooms and circulars giving full information apply to D. B. LINSTED, G. W. Ag't, Chicago.
Office and dock foot La Salle-av.

Northern Michigan Line,
Taking freight and passengers to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Cheboygan. Boats leave Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. Office and dock foot of La Salle-av. FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Agt.

NOTICE.

Valuable Mill Lots, Water Power, and City Lots to be Sold at Auction.

The sale of the property of the Kankakee Company, pursuant to order of the Circuit Court of Will County, Illinois, will be resumed and continued on Thursday, the 6th day of September next, at the Stewart House in the City of Wilmington, Illinois, at 2 p. m., on the same terms as previously advertised—viz.: Sales to be made at not less than the valuation apportioned by the Trustees, payable three per cent in cash on day of sale and the balance ninety-seven per cent in bonds and coupons of said Kankakee Company. EDWARD APPLETON, CHAS. ADAMS Jr., Trustees.

Boston, June 22nd, 1883.

NOTICE.

Kankakee Company Property.

If any of the property advertised to be sold on the 6th day of September next at the Stewart House, Wilmington, Ill., is not sold according to the terms advertised, said unsold property will then be immediately offered for sale for cash, at not less than minimum prices to be fixed by the Trustees, payable 15 per cent on day of sale and the balance in thirty days, pursuant to order of Court June 26th, 1883. EDWARD APPLETON, CHAS. ADAMS JR., Trustees.

Boston, July 7th, 1883.

NOTICE.

Kankakee Company Property.

The sale of the property of said Company, advertised for the 6th of September next, is hereby postponed to Thursday, the 4th day of October, next, at the same place and hour. EDWARD APPLETON, CHAS. ADAMS, JR., Trustees.

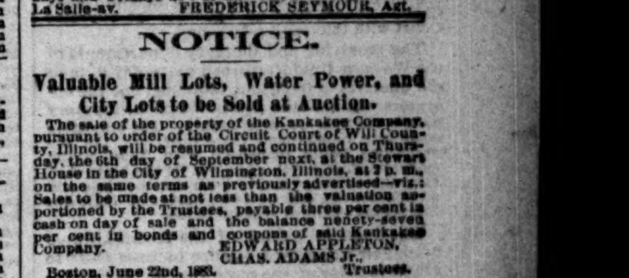
Boston, Aug. 18, 1883.

Notice—Kankakee Company Property.

The sale of the property of the Kankakee Company advertised for the 6th of September and postponed to the 4th of October is hereby further postponed to Thursday, the 1st of November next, at the Stewart House, Wilmington, Illinois, at 2 p. m. EDWARD APPLETON, CHAS. ADAMS JR., } Trustees.

Boston, Sept. 20, 1883.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.
HENRY TIMKEN, Patentee, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Used exclusively by ABBOTT BUGGY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

RUPTURE.
DR. PARKER originated "Common Sense Truss" in the year 1861, and has reached perfection in the Parker Retentive Common Sense Truss, under patents July 9th, 1878, and March 6th, 1883. Dr. Parker's experience in adjusting a Truss is of more value, in many instances, than is charged for the Truss. Elastic Stockings, &c. DR. PARKER, President Common Sense Truss Co. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles (Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $25 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

THE CITY.

PERSONALS.

E. J. McClernand, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

E. L. Poy, of Lyons, France, is at the Leland.

Amos Stickney, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. J. C. Black, of Danville, Ill., is at the Palmer.

Aubrey Smith, of Halifax, N. S., is at the Sherman.

C. Y. Greene, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is at the Tremont.

The Hon. Paul S. Forbes, of Paris, France, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. Reuben Ellwood, of Sycamore, is at the Tremont.

Gen. Buford Wilson, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. N. B. Morrison, of Odin, Ill., left for his home last evening.

Dudley Saurice, of the British Legation, Washington, D. C., is at the Palmer.

A. Eddies, of London, and J. F. Rodewald, of Liverpool, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

Samuel L. Montague, of Boston, and A. W. Rountree, of New Orleans, are at the Grand Pacific.

Sir Charles Bowen, Lord Justice of Appeals to her Britannic Majesty, and Lord Carrington, Captain of her Royal Majesty's Gentlemen-at-Arms, arrived here from San Francisco in a special car by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. They are on their way to London.

This morning the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and family, Col. Haughey, President of the Indianapolis National Bank, and wife, and Mr. William Bross, leave for the Pacific coast via the Albert Lea route. They will go from St. Paul to Puget's Sound in President Villard's car.

IN GENERAL.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $33,529, whisky paying $25,517, tobacco $5,263, and beer $2,714.

Peter Hansen, the Grand Crossing expressman who was hurt in the Adams street viaduct accident, is improving, though not able to be up.

The joke of the alley yesterday was that work on the new Board of Trade Building had been suspended. The reason therefor was said to be the resignation of the Secretary.

At the close of Dr. Henson's sermon at the First Baptist Church Sunday $14,000 was raised toward paying the church debt. Between $6,000 and $10,000 more are needed, and if the latter sum is forthcoming much-needed repairs will be made.

The evening high-school at the Normal Building on West Monroe street, near Halsted, opened last evening with a large attendance of interested workers. Classes were formed in bookkeeping, mechanical drawing, shorthand, algebra, and geometry.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 48; 9 a. m., 51; 10 a. m., 54; 11 a. m., 55; 12 m., 56; 1 p. m., 58; 3 p. m., 57; 6 p. m., 57. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.42; 8 p. m., 29.27.

Louis Slacks, employed at No. 44 East Madison street, about 6:30 last evening fell down the elevator-shaft from the first floor to the basement, sustaining injuries about the hips. He was removed to his home, No. 103 De Koven street, by the patrol-wagon from the Central Police Station.

News was received yesterday of the sudden death at the residence of Mr. Kendrick, at Louisville, of Harry McNeil, a son of the late Malcolm McNeil, and one of the heirs of the large Chicago estate which that gentleman had accumulated. Young McNeil had gone to Louisville for the purpose of paying a vist to the family of Mr. Rivers.

John T. Clelland, a traveling man from Omaha in the employ of Kahn, Schoenburn & Co., was found dead in bed about 6 o'clock yesterday morning in a room at the Windsor Hotel which he had been sharing with Jacob Schroder. Clelland had been ill since Saturday night, and the Coroner's inquest developed the fact that heart-disease caused his demise. He was 36 years old, and leaves a wife in Omaha.

An unknown man fell in a fit of epilepsy at the corner of Grand and West North avenues yesterday afternoon. He was removed to the County Hospital, where small hopes of his recovery are entertained. He is described as about 25 years of age, five feet eight inches in hight, tall, slim build, dark brown hair, and heavy brown mustache. He wore a gray mixed suit, white shirt, button boots, and light colored straw hat.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court reversing and remanding a decision which was obtained by the School Trustees against the South Park Commissioners grows out of a dispute of long standing. A school-house in Washington Park was condemned and the School Board obtained heavy damages, the figures being in the neighborhood of $30,000. The South Park Commissioners took an appeal to the Supreme Court with the result mentioned.

The receiving and delivery departments of the Western Union returned yesterday to their old quarters in the Union Building, but the operators will not take possession of the top story before the 15th of next month. The operating room is to be changed materially, all the old partitions being dispensed with, thus giving more space. Convenience will be the feature of the new arrangement, both as to wires and switch-boards, and quite a number of little but important changes will be made.

The financial exhibit of the recent Illinois State Fair will show a balance of from $9,000 to $10,000 in favor of the State Board. This statement is made on the authority of the Auditing Committee, who were hard at work on the accounts yesterday. A formal report will not be ready for some time yet. Last year's fair, held at Peoria, failed to cover expenses, the deficit being $266. The majority of the members of the board left the city Sunday evening, and the remainder departed last night. The last of the exhibits were removed from the grounds yesterday. All the special fair buildings will remain on the grounds for next year's fair.

The Illinois Humane Society reports its work for the month of September, 1883, as follows: Complaints and cases investigated, 161; children looked after and condition remedied, 124; surrendered to charitable institutions, 2; placed temporarily in institutions, 21; cruelty to animals, 49; prosecuted for cruelty, 19; amount of fines, $360; horses laid up from work, 16; removed by ambulance, 2; teamsters and persons reprimanded, 30; disabled horses destroyed, 6; drunkard sent to Washingtonian Home, 1. Some of the above fines are worked out in the bridewell. Those paid in money are paid to the city; they do not benefit the society.

Mrs. Mary Davis, 27 years of age, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by throwing herself from the window of her rooms on the fifth floor of the Harrison House, located at the corner of Harrison and Clark streets, to the pavement. The distance is seventy feet. In addition to a fracture of the right leg above the knee she sustained internal injuries of such a nature that she died within fifteen minutes after being taken to her room. Her husband, a painter by trade, was absent at the time. Deceased had been in ill health for some time, and had locked herself in her room yesterday. It is supposed she was suffering from a temporary attack of mental aberration.

At the natatorium, corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street, the last dive was made last night and the last race swam for the season. In other words, it was the closing night. There was a big crowd in attendance, and several interesting races were witnessed. The first race, for boys, four lengths of the bath, was won by R. C. Wallace. Robert Baum and Albert Busch swam against each other ten lengths of the bath, and Baum won. Charley Downs won the tub-race and silver tub. The ladies' race for speed, six lengths, for a gold medal, was won by Miss Albertina Wilhelm. There was one professional race, four lengths, between Frank Coyle and T. Hisden, which Coyle won.

The report of the Insurance Patrol for September shows that there were 151 alarms, 72 of which were on the gongs and 77 "stills," two of the former being seconds. But 29 of them, however, were false. As to the cause of fires, 15 were unknown, 19 communicated, 8 supposed incendiarism, 7 children playing with matches, 7 sparks falling on roofs, 5 spontaneous combustion, 5 chimney fires, 4 cigar-stubs, 4 tramps, 4 sparks falling on shavings and rubbish, 4 ignition of escaping gas, and 4 defective chimneys. The buildings destroyed or injured were: One [illegible], 23 brick, and 34 frame, 32 of them being dwellings, 13 barns, and 5 saloons. The total insurance involved was $566,591, while of the [illegible] loss the companies paid about $19,416.

A quarrel between two milliners has been agitating the neighborhood of Halsted and [illegible] streets, and finally culminated in two suits yesterday in the Superior Court. The plaintiff in one of the suits is Mrs. Jennie Stumer and in the other Mrs. Cecilia Pain. Mrs. Pain claims $5,000 damages of Mrs. Stumer for assaulting her on the street a few days ago, and Mrs. Stumer wants a like amount of Mrs. Pain's husband for making remarks derogatory to her character. The two ladies have millinery establishments on Halsted street only two doors apart, and have been bitter rivals for years. Numerous lawsuits, also, have grown out of it in the Justice courts, and the trials of the present cases will doubtless be very amusing when they take place.

Judge Hawes was a rather disgusted man yesterday when the new jury-box, which is supposed to contain nothing but the names of reputable citizens taken from the poll-lists of the last election by a special clerk under the personal supervision of the County Commissioners, brought forth fifty names of which only seventeen were found to belong to persons fit for jury service and within reach of the court. The other thirty-three men represented in that batch of selected names had either moved out of the city or gone to the bourne whence no traveler returns, or were not voters, or not to be found at the residences given on the jury cards. It is only charitable to presume a lot of old jury cards got accidentally in the box, for the new jury lists have, to all appearances, been prepared with very great care.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

The Jewish New Year began last night at 6 o'clock, being three months ahead of the ordinary New Year, or, figuring the other way, nine months behind it. With the Jews, too, New-Year's Day is not so much one of turkey, mince pie, and calls as it is one of religious celebration. Having begun at 6 o'clock last night the Jewish New-Year's Day ends at 6 o'clock tonight. Yesterday was the day of atonement and today is festival-day. Services were held in some of the synagogs last night, but not in all of them. There was a service in the Sinai Temple, corner of Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, lasting from 7 till 9, Rabbi Hirsch delivering a short sermon, and an elaborate musical program being carried out. Today's services at the same place will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning and last until 6 o'clock in the evening. There will be plenty of singing by the choir and congregation and short addresses by Rabbi Hirsch and the Rev. Dr. Henbach. Some of the Jewish business-men will close their establishments for one day possibly, but by no means will they all do it.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of St. George's Society was held last evening at the Sherman, Mr. Baragwanath in the chair. Relief funds to the amount of $70 were voted, and also funds to send several destitute Englishmen back to the old country. Five new members were elected.

At this point the regular order of business being completed, Mr. Gooch called upon the late Picnic Committee for an itemized list of expenditures and profits. It seems the privilege of giving the annual picnic had been farmed to Mr. Birney with all profits he could make for $150. Accordingly this gentleman reported that the expenses had been about $700 and that the profits had been $450, which, deducting the $150 for the society, left him a net profit of $300. This report led to a sharp passage of words, Mr. Braham and other members denouncing it as a shame and a scandal that a picnic should be given in the name of the society, and money solicited from the public under its auspices, to enrich any particular member. This led to a bitter retort from the presiding officer, Mr. Baragwanath, who said that the Picnic Committee had failed themselves to get up a picnic, and the summer being nearly over had of their own accord awarded the privilege to a member for a consideration of $150, and now when that member had profited thereby they were angry. He said it was unjust, and declared the whole matter out of order. A handsome gold medal, bearing the device of St. George and the Dragon, was then presented by admiring friends to Mr. George Braham for his services as delegate at the Convention of St. George at Toronto last August. Mr. Braham briefly responded with thanks, and the society adjourned.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. George Dee, of Dixon, Ill., secured a warrant before Justice Lyon yesterday for the arrest of Herman Jacobson, a Hebrew, which was served later in the day and the accused arrested. Mr. Dee is engaged in the hardware business in Dixon. Jacobson came to him in the capacity of traveling salesman for the Star Metal Polish Company, and, showing orders that he had solicited amounting to about $7,000, induced Mr. Dee to invest several thousand dollars in the establishment with the understanding that Mr. Dee should handle the funds. One George Bigelow was to be the Superintendent of the concern, and Jacobson to travel on the road. The concern was so organized, and the latter started out. He sent numerous orders in to be filled, but failed to remit any money. Dee inquired into the cause of this, and was told by Jacobson that the outstanding bills were among good customers and that it would be advisable to allow them sixty days. Dee acceded, but opened up a correspondence with his customers, which resulted in the discovery that they held receipts amounting to $8,800 which Jacobson had collected and failed to turn in. In consideration of this deficit Mr. Dee was appointed Receiver for the concern. Jacobson still traveled on the road and still collected and, it is charged, appropriated money until Mr. Dee, hearing that he was in Chicago, caused his arrest.

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH ANNUAL.

The annual meeting of the Fourth Baptist Church was held last evening. The Rev. J. S. Kennard, the pastor, congratulated the members on the success which had attended the work of the church during the year.

The reports of the various committees were very cheerful, and showed that everything was in a satisfactory condition. The organization has $81 cash on hand and is free from all debt. Besides this there are several subscriptions to be collected. The receipts of the last year were $4,970.15; the disbursements amounting to $4,889.15. Collections taken for benevolent and charitable objects netted $975.17. Treasurer Reichelt estimated the expenses for the coming year at $5,000, and calculated the income at $4,000, leaving a deficit of $1,000. An increased attendance of scholars was reported by the Superintendents of the home and mission Sunday-schools. Mr. T. Pattison, the church clerk, reported a gain of thirty-five members—the present membership being 443. During the year thirty-four were received by baptism, twenty-two by letters, and two by experience. The losses were twenty by letters of dismissal and three by death. An encouraging report was presented by the Ladies' Benevolent and Missionary Societies.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the election of Deacons, and it was finally decided to make it a standing rule that at the expiration of their term of office they should not be eligible to reëlection for one year.

The following officers were elected: Deacons, Andrew McLeish, William Pickett, John A. Kenzie; Trustees, Andrew McLeish, A. L. Sweet; Treasurer, J. Reichelt; Clerk, T. Pattison; Sunday-school Superintendent, John B. Hall; Assistant-Superintendent and Choirister, M. Jones.

CITY-HALL.

There is scarlet-fever at No. 93 Ward street, No. 97 Ward, No. 136 Ashley, No. 3039 Poplar, No. 5242 Lime, No. 584 Hubbard, No. 616 West North avenue; and chicken pox at the corner of Madison street and Kedzie avenue.

The débris at the Adams street viaduct has almost disappeared, and the work of erecting a temporary roadway has been commenced. Owing to the condition of the stone pier, however, it being so badly damaged that a third of it had to be taken down, the bridge will not be open to travel before the latter part of the week, if then.

The Committee on Railroads decided to recommend the passage of the order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to find out by what authority the Burlington & Quincy Railroad extended its tracks to the State Fair grounds. They did it without authority, but gave the property-owners a bond for $25,000, and agreed to remove it one week after the close of the State Fair in 1884.

There were 215 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of 24 from the preceding one, and of 19 from the corresponding week last year. Of the decedents 122 were under 5 years old—69 of them under 1 year. Convulsions carried off 10, cholera infantum 8, diarrhea 9, diphtheria 15, scarlet-fever 11, heart disease 9, meningitis 9, consumption 18, and old age 7.

LAW-BREAKERS.

Frank Blotherwick, the letter-carrier who was arrested for cruelly beating his horse, was fined $5 yesterday by Justice Foote.

Patrick Casey and William Coughlin, saloonkeepers at No. 116 Chicago avenue, will appear before Justice Brayton one week from today to answer to the charge of selling liquor to an habitual drunkard.

Edward Meagher, sentenced to State Prison for life for the murder of Nick Mackin, and Edward Vermeulen, sentenced to 25 years penitentiary for the confessed killing of his stepson, were taken to Joliet yesterday by Jailor Folz. When Meagher was taken away yesterday morning his mother was in the yard of the jail and made the most violent demonstrations against the officers, cursing the court and everybody else who had anything to do with the conviction of her boy. She was allowed to depart in peace after her fury had spent itself.

Mary Kossert yesterday had her husband, William Kossert, arrested on a charge of bigamy, and the accused gave bail for his appearance before Justice Arnd today. The wife says that in November, 1867, when her name was Koch, she was married to William in Mendota, Ill., and that he deserted her in April, 1883, and married Lena Luxburg, who had formerly boarded in the Kossert household. About two weeks ago Mrs. Kossert No. 1 had her husband and the other woman arrested on the West Side on the charge of adultery, but this case was not prosecuted. Justice Arnd is credited with having performed the second marriage ceremony.

Sunday night about 11 o'clock a burglar broke into James Harvey's barn, No. 84 Tilden avenue, and stole a horse, buggy, and harness. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning two officers arrested a young man whom they found driving on Centre avenue near Madison street with a horse and buggy at a very reckless rate of speed and locked him up at the Despiaines Street Station. Mr. Harvey appeared at the same station yesterday morning to report his loss and was agreeably surprised to discover that his rig was the one taken from the reckless driver. The latter, who gave the name of Joe Sullivan, was booked for burglary.

Mark C. Castle, who alleges that he has been swindled out of $100 by E. A. Taylor on the "half-interest" plan, had the latter arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Lyon on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. Taylor gave bail, with William Riley, the pool man, as security, for his appearance tomorrow. The accused sold to Castle Sept. 14 an interest in a saloon at No. 157 Washington street, Castle paying $100 down. Taylor had represented, it is alleged, that the saloon was doing a good business, but Castle says it was doing no business at all, and that there was no stock in it worth mentioning. A visit to the saloon developed the fact that it was locked up.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH.

SCAVENGER WORK AND SMOKE.

The Committee on Health met and took up Ald. Lawler's order appropriating $20,000 for extra scavenger service.

Commissioner De Wolf stated that if he were allowed to spend what he had saved from the items for hospital supplies, disinfectants, vaccine virus, etc., he would have enough money to continue the service until the first of the year.

So the order will be reported for filing.

Ald. Lawler called up his ordinance repealing the one declaring smoke a nuisance, and asked Commissioner De Wolf for his opinion regarding it.

"The smoke ordinance," said the Doctor, "has been of great service, and I believe if steadily executed with judgment it may be of still greater use. While the law stands I am going to enforce it."

Ald. Lawler said a gentleman named Hudson from St. Louis desired to address the committee and show that "all attempts to consume smoke were fallacies."

Dr. De Wolf told the committee to look at the Lakeside Building, opposit the rookery, where there were two elevators and three printing establishments, yet not enough smoke came from the chimneys to disturb any city employé.

Ald. Lawler wanted to know if the Commissioner had ever seen a machine that burned smoke.

"No," said he. "Smoke is unconsumed coal, and if combustion is perfect there will be no smoke. Mr. Leiter, who owned forty-four buildings, told his engineers he would discharge them if any smoke came from the chimneys, and the result was they fired carefully and created no nuisance."

No action was taken by the committee except to lay the ordinance over until the next meeting.

"BRICK" POMEROY.

HE HAS QUIT POLITICS AND GONE TO TUNNELING THE "BACKBONE OF THE CONTINENT."

Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, of Denver, Colo., was met at the Crawford House yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter. Mr. Pomeroy stated that mining matters in Colorado were wonderfully progressive. The district of Leadville alone will produce about $20,000,000 this year. "There has been a great impetus in mining industries," said Mr. Pomeroy, "since the fever of speculation in stocks died out. After the decline of stock speculation in California the theatre of action was partly removed to Colorado, and Denver was overrun with stock manipulators who simply bought and sold mines, but never prospected them. This has practically died out and matters have been reduced to a more legitimate basis. Capitalists buy mines and develop them, and if they prove valuable the man who invests his capital and devotes his energy reaps the reward."

"How is your tunnel progressing?"

"When completed it will be the largest in the world—larger than the Sutro Tunnel of Nevada or the Mt. Cenis Tunnel. Its total length will be 25,000 feet, running through what is called the 'backbone' of the American Continent. It is now completed 1,700 feet at the east end, and at the west end it is in about 2,600 feet. It runs under the base of the Rocky Mountains 10,000 feet below the highest peak. Grey's Peak is 14,200 feet, and this gives the tunnel an elevation of 4,200 feet. So far the tunneling has been mainly through solid granit. We have been working day and night for two years, and expect the 'burrowing' under this continental divide will be much easier, and within one year we expect to strike a great many of those rich veins of ore that come down from the summit of the mountain like streaks of a rainbow. It will be completed in about three years, and then we expect to take out $25,000 or $30,000 a day," remarked the great burrower somewhat indifferently.

The tunnel will also be used for railroad purposes. Though less than five miles in length, it will shorten the distance between Denver and Salt Lake by 230 miles.

"Which of the roads will adopt your 'cut'?"

"That I have not thought of. In this progressive age all a man has to do is to create something useful and plenty of people will rise up and ask for it. The road to Leadville reaches an elevation of 10,500 feet—the highest railroad elevation in the world. But the Continental Divide is so steep that it is impossible for a railroad to go over it unless it builds an elevator. But this tunnel will obviate the great expense of such a system, even if it were practicable. We can, with this tunnel, work the mountain upward and downward. Ordinarily mining is unprofitable when you sink a shaft beyond 4,000 feet. But by the tunnel system shafts can be sunk upward as well as downward. It is almost like making water run up hill. No, I know nothing about politics. There is enough politics for everybody, but I have abandoned my share," concluded the tunneler.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.

DOUGLAS AVENUE AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET TROUBLED BY A GHOST.

The fact that a former owner, Mr. J. Guderjahn, died insane in the large white frame house on the corner of Douglas avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and that some person started a rumor that a murder had been committed on the same premises, has given rise to quite a neat little ghost story which is at present entertaining the people living in the neighborhood of that big white frame house. The latter was vacated by the late Mr. Guderjahn's widow and children soon after his death, and the premises have since been occupied by several tenants, the present tenant being Mr. J. Meilstrup, a grocer, doing business at No. 125 Thirty-fifth street. Mr. Meilstrup used to laugh about the ghost stories told about the house, and also about the superstition of Mr. Larson, a former tenant, who felt troubled by the existence of a soft spot of ground under the porch at the side of the house, which spot is said to correspond in dimensions to those of a grave. But since a week ago last Wednesday Mr. Meilstrup has begun to realize that there are things no fellow can find out, and ceased to be skeptic when ghosts are talked about in his presence. The day mentioned, about 10 o'clock at night, he was disturbed when in bed with his wife and child by a noise in the house, which sounded as if somebody was tramping up the stairs leading to the basement, which is not occupied at present. He raised a window and called across the street to a special watchman named Head that he suspected burglars to be in the house. Both men then made an investigation, but could find no trace of anybody. The noise continued through the night and has continued ever since, it is claimed, to the greatest discomfort of Mr. J. Meilstrup's family. Mr. Meilstrup says he doesn't think it could be ghosts that disturbed his nightly rest, but it was a mystery, and that mystery would have to be solved soon, or he would move to another house.

It is said that some flooring in the house has been torn up by the house-owners to hunt after secreted wires, etc., but without any effect. The house is watched nightly by several resolute men, who hope to get at the bottom of the mystery before long.

COUNTY BOARD.

A FIELD DAY OVER THE LIST OF JUDGES FOR THE NOVEMBER ELECTION—THE MATTER REFERRED.

All the Commissioners were present at yesterday's regular meeting of the County Board, whose proceedings were watched with the keenest interest by M. C. McDonald, J. C. Mackin, and other Democratic lights. But few Republicans were visible in the lobby.

An invitation of Ald. Hildreth to join the Aldermanic excursion to Louisville was accepted.

Commissioner Albright then offered a resolution to the effect that one Democrat and two Republicans should be appointed judges of election in each precinct of Democratic wards, and that two Democrats and one Republican be appointed judges of election in each precinct of Republican wards, submitting at the same time a list of election judges and polling-places for adoption, the blanks to be filled hereafter on the basis of the general resolution.

Mr. Wassermann moved reference to the Committee on Public Service.

The Chair ruled that the list and resolution were referred.

Mr. Klehm doubted the justice of this ruling.

Mr. McClaughrey then said, the board listening breathlessly: "I stand here in this board, elected by no party, and say now that I agree to the principle to appoint two Democrats in each precinct of Republican wards and two Republicans in each precinct of Democratic wards, but I do believe the list should be examined before it is adopted, as the matter is of too much importance to be acted on hastily."

Mr. Wassermann said if the Republicans had eight votes now they would have them Thursday, to which day he proposed to adjourn. Some changes in the election precincts were absolutely necessary, and besides opportunity should be afforded to ascertain that the list was correct and complete.

The board then adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

After adjournment Mr. McClaughrey was seen by a reporter, and said with great emphasis: "I cannot be altered in the decision that two Republicans shall serve as judges of election in each Democratic precent and two Democrats in each Republican precinct. The only reason for my voting against the immediate adoption of the list presented by the Republican Central Committee through Commissioner Albright was its incompleteness, and the fact that I want an increase of voting facilities in some of the towns. I shall myself look after the completion of the list in the spirit of Mr. Albright's resolution, and can be counted on to vote for the list when completed."

The Committee on Public Service will meet at 2 p. m. today for the purpose of filling out the many blanks in the list of polling-places and election judges, as referred to it yesterday.

CHICAGO & EVANSTON.

OPPOSITION TO THE RAILROAD EXTENSION ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE NORTH BRANCH.

A number of property-owners met yesterday at George C. Buell's law office and decided to call a public meeting at Svea Hall Friday evening to protest against the proposed extension of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad from the present terminus on Hawthorne avenue and Larrabee street to the Union Depot across the river. The movement which is now inaugurated is distinct from that of the people on Southport avenue, whose demonstrations against the railroad company have in the past received so much attention in the papers. Southport avenue, where the disturbance of former years occurred, is on the northern limits of the city, but the proposed extension will, if it be carried out, bring the railroad down Larrabee, Roberts, and Kingsbury streets through a manufacturing district, where many prominent firms have large interests. The opposition to the railroad springs up at the present time because of the announcement recently made that an ordinance would be introduced in the Council asking for permission to extend the route. The arguments that will be advanced against the corporation are briefly these: First, that the original grant of privilege to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad has been repealed; second, that a certain railroad company wishes to use the worn-out franchise of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad as a "blind" under which to obtain a second and more expeditious line into the city; and, third, that the extension of the railroad would do great damage to property, and would be of no general benefit to the city. These points will be argued at length at the meeting Friday night. It is also said that prominent railroad officials will oppose the movement of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad, seeing in the proposed extension the "fine Italian hand" of a powerful rival.

CRIMINAL COURT.

THE QUASI-CRIMINAL CALENDAR—THE KELLOGG CASE STRICKEN FROM THE DOCKET.

Judge Gary was occupied yesterday in disposing of the quasi-criminal calendar, which is quite voluminous this month. Suits were dismissed in all cases where the prosecution was not on hand, and the appeals were likewise dismissed when defendants were not in court. All cases where a jury trial was demanded were continued, and will be disposed of today and tomorrow. Among cases of general interest were those involving the validity of city ordinances. The distillers' license ordinance was before the court on an appeal of the United States Distilling Company. The latter not appearing, the appeal was dismissed and the ordinance will stand. The wholesale liquor-dealers' license ordinance was brought before the court on an appeal of John W. Enright. The arguments in this case will be heard Saturday. James B. Galloway contested the ordinance in relation to licensing dogs as unconstitutional, and argued that no power to license dogs was vested in the Council under existing laws, while the Legislature under the Constitution only possessed the power to regulate the running at large of dogs but not to impose a tax on canines. The arguments will be resumed Saturday. Another case was that of Mr. W. J. Fabean, the keeper of a restaurant in the Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington streets, who was prosecuted under the health ordinance for not having provided wholesome water-closet facilities for his female employés. His appeal from the judgment of the lower court was sustained by the Judge on the ground that the owner of the building, and not the defendant, was responsible for the nuisance in question. The smoke ordinance was sustained in quite a number of cases.

In Judge Moran's court the State's Attorney moved to strike the case of the People vs. Dr. Kellogg and Mrs. Van Normun, jointly indicted for abortion, from the docket, Dr. Kellogg having died and Mrs. Van Normun having been promised immunity for turning State's evidence.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

SOME TALK OF AN INVESTIGATION.

An investigation into the managent of the new County Infirmary is talked about as likely to occur in the Couty-Building. The former clerk at the infirmary, one Jones, is said to have preferred charges, in which it is alleged that by the connivance of those in authority the meat contractor, Mr. Bipper, is permitted to furnish tainted meat for the inmates of the institution, and that Mr. Kolze, the milk contractor, also does not furnish unadulterated milk. The same accuser further alleges that several County Commissioners are in the habit of frequently visiting the infirmary for the purpose of having a good time and indulging in all kinds of noisy performances and carousals. Mr. Sommer, the Chairman of the Committee on Charities, when asked about the charges, said he hoped an investigation of the charges would be had, as it would establish their entire groundlesness and show up the accuser in his true light. The contractors for the infirmary supplies were held to a strict compliance with their contracts, and as far as carousals were concerned he remembered nothing of the sort, unless the informal and pleasant festivity at the opening of the new infirmary was meant.

It is also claimed that Jones was discharged from the clerkship in the infirmary because he was too strict with the contractors. Mr. Sommer denied the truth of this allegation and said that, on the contrary, Jones had got himself into trouble because he had demanded a supply of free whisky from Mr. Kolze, who deals in fiery liquors as well as in the innocent product of the cow.

LAUNDRYMEN.

THEY MEET IN NATIONAL CONVENTION LIKE OTHER PEOPLE.

There was a general convention of laundry-proprietors from the several States in Chicago last evening for the purpose of forming a National Laundry Association. Fourteen States were represented, and there were about 100 delegates, not including those from this city. The meeting was merely for the discussion of the feasibility of the plan. The object of forming this association is to keep up a standard of prices, regulate the wages of help and the system of agencies. Five-minute speeches were made by nearly every member present, and while they all favored keeping up prices, it was considered impracticable to establish uniformity. Each State or town should regulate its own prices, but keep up the highest rate possible.

There are 123 laundries in the association forty of which are steam. A few months ago the price of washing shirts was raised to 12 cents. It was designed to revise the remainder of the list of men's wearing apparel, also the ladies' list. The Chinese laundries of Chicago did not affect prices and were not considered as much opposition—it was the white-labor laundries that cut prices.

A committee of one from each State represented was appointed to report a list of officers to be elected at the next meeting.

The delegates go to Pullman this morning, will banquet at the Matteson House tonight, and will meet tomorrow morning for organization.

DISMISSED.

THE LIBEL SUITS OF MICHAELIS AGAINST THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG" AND "ARBEITER ZEITUNG."

The continued cases of alleged criminal libel brought by Richard Michaelis, of the *Neue Frie-Presse*, against August Spies, of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and Wash Hesing, A. C. Hesing, Herman Raster, and William Rapp, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, came up again before Justice Meech yesterday afternoon. Gen. Stiles sent a note announcing that he had been "kindly relieved" from any further connection with the case by Michaelis, and that the latter's interest would be represented by Messrs. Brandt and Hoffman. These attorneys sent a note declaring that they were engaged elsewhere and asking for another continuance, while Dr. Paul Kreye contributed a communication stating that Mr. Michaelis was suffering from a severe cold and an inflamed eye and was not in a condition to leave his room. Inasmuch as Mr. Michaelis had been in court that morning and the defendants objected to further continuances, Justice Meech dismissed the cases.

BOARD OF TRADE.

WILL THE DIRECTORS ACCEPT RANDOLPH'S RESIGNATION?

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade today the matter of accepting or declining the resignation of Secretary Randolph will come up for consideration. Several times in the past the Secretary resigned, but nothing came of it, and hence there will be few candidates for the position until the decision of the Directors be made known. The two men who are most talked about for the place are Josiah W. Preston and O. D. Allen. Mr. Preston was President of the Board of Trade at the time of the fire, and is now in business in Denver. Mr. Allen is a member of the firm of Hawley & Allen. Should Secretary Randolph's resignation be accepted a large number of candidates will no doubt come to the front.

A report was current yesterday and met with pretty general belief to the effect that the Board of Directors had already agreed with much unanimity to accept the resignation of Mr. Randolph, but had decided not to announce the fact, in order that they might have a season of quiet in which to pick out a successor. The old members remember how the Directors chose Randolph as the successor to Beatty without giving any opportunity to the members of the board to express their opinions on the question, and there is a feeling that it is the intention to do the same thing now—that is, provided the Directors can agree on a choice. If they cannot do that at their meeting today, it is not unlikely that the members will begin to express themselves and to hazard the sentiment that they ought to be consulted as to what is to be done. There are rumors that some of the Directors have already agreed on a candidate who has not yet been publicly named, and that they will try to force his election at the meeting today. But there will probably be opposition enough to any move of this kind to carry the matter over for a week.

BARBED WIRE.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE LITIGATION.

Judge Blodgett yesterday granted a temporary injunction in the case of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company against the Lyman Manufacturing Company, restraining it from manufacturing any more barbed wire until Jan. 1, 1884. The bill set out that after the settlement of the numerous barbed-wire suits the victorious complainant granted licenses to different parties to manufacture limited amounts of wire a year on payment of a specified royalty. The Lyman Manufacturing Company was only allowed to make 2,500 tons a year, and to use twenty-two machines; but it had already in 1883 made 3,100 tons, leaving still three months to be heard from. By the order of injunction the company's works will have to lie idle the next three months. This suit is a retort to the numerous bills filed by licensees to get out of paying royalty on account of the secret agreement made by the Washburn & Moen Company with Jacob Haish, and it is very probable a number of other suits of the same kind will be begun. There is a prospect also of a large amount of other litigation, as Judge Gardner has decided the licensees need not pay more than Haish pays, notwithstanding their contract.

AN INJUNCTION.

GRANTED AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN OBJECTIONABLE DITCH.

Edson Keith, John L. Thompson, Hugh Chittick, and Ann Chittick filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Town of Lake, representing that they own eighty acres near the intersection of Garfield boulevard and Ashland avenue. A brick sewer has lately been completed in Centre avenue from Garfield boulevard north to a branch of the Chicago River, which drains this land. There is a ridge running east and west along the north of their land, another ridge east of this, and a third on the west, forming a natural basin containing about 900 acres, all of which must be drained through Centre avenue sewer. Southwest of this land is a large tract of wet country, under water a large part of the year, which is not drained in any way. The officers of the Town of Lake are now cutting a large ditch through the southerly ridge, near the intersection of Ashland avenue and Sixty-third street, by which the surplus water from the low country above mentioned will be thrown into the basin of which complainants' land forms a part. The Centre avenue sewer will be entirely inadequate to carry this off, and the result will be to submerge complainants' land. They decidedly object to this, and ask for an injunction against the town officers, and it was granted by Judge Moran.

BLAINE'S BOOK.

IT WILL BE GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS IN A SHORT TIME.

Within a short time the long-promised book of the Hon. James G. Blaine, the appearance of which has been looked forward to with general interest, will be put in the hands of subscribers. Its title is "Twenty Years of Congress—From Lincoln to Garfield." It will be "a succinct and impartial history of National legislation upon the great questions arising from secession and the Civil War, including emancipation, reconstruction, legal-tender paper, and the return to specie, the impeachment of President Johnson, the work of the Electoral Commission, and other important domestic and foreign measures. Also of the contemporary Administrations, with sketches of the leading prominent men in Congress for the twenty years included in the history, and introductory chapters showing the remote and immediate causes of the Civil War. Illustrated with fine steel portraits. Complete in two volumes." The work is published by the Henry Bill Publishing Company, of Norwich, Conn., the cost running from $3.75 to $10 per volume. The Chicago agent is Mr. S. Roberts, officing at Room 31, No. 113 Randolph street. It is promised by the publishers that the work shall be in every respect equal to the description given. It is sold exclusively to those who order in advance of publication.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday.

A petition for water-main in Burling street, from Fullerton to Wrightwood avenues, was granted, and an ordinance ordered for the same.

The Committee on Fire and Water recommended the purchase of two hose-carts, one to be located at Sheffield Avenue Police Station and the other on Clark street, near Belmont. The carts are to be delivered in November. The report was approved.

The following plats of new subdivisions were approved: One of ten acres at the southeast corner of Belmont and Evanston avenues, extending to Lake View avenue; one of ten acres at the northeast corner of Robey and Belmont; and one at the southeast corner of Clark and Diagonal road.

The Supervisor was directed to advertise for bids for the building of sewers in Sheffield, Lincoln, and Gehrke avenues.

The Town Attorney was directed to prepare an ordinance for the issuing of $25,000 water-bonds for the purpose of enlarging the power of the water-works, the bonds to draw 5 per cent interest, and to be payable twenty years after date, with the privilege of redeeming them ten years after date at the option of the town.

Ordinances for the laying of water-pipes in the following streets were passed: Herndon street, from Wellington to Lincoln; Noble street, from Racine to Lincoln avenue; Orchard street, from Frederick to Wrightwood; Deming court, from Orchard to Clark; and Dewey court, from Orchard to Clark.

TOWN OF LAKE.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake met in regular session yesterday afternoon at the town-hall. All the members, with the exception of Trustee O'Neill, were present. The Treasurer submitted his report for September, thowing a balance on hand of $44,296.98.

The Town Engineer was instructed to present plans and specifications for a uniform system of improving Halsted street from Thirty-ninth to Forty-seventh streets; Forty-seventh street from State street to Ashland avenue; Root street from State to Halsted streets; Forty-third to Halsted street; Fifty-first, Fifty-ninth, and Sixty-first streets respectively to Stewart avenue and Halsted street; and Ashland avenue from Thirty-ninth to Forty-ninth streets. A sidewalk was ordered on the north side of Fifty-ninth street, between Halsted and Wallace streets. The opening of Bishop street, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first streets was approved. Bills, including pay-rolls for the month of September, amounting to $20,378.05, were approved and ordered paid. President Smith suggested that the Town Attorney notify the various railroad companies running through the town that they must comply with the town ordinances and not run passenger-trains at a greater speed than twelve miles an hour or freight-trains at more than eight miles an hour. A resolution was embodied to that effect and unanimously approved.

WILMETTE.

The dedication of the new Congregational Church occurred Thursday evening at 7:30. Appropriate hymns and anthems were rendered by a large chorus choir. There was an invocation by the Rev. J. P. Brashingham, reading of Scripture by the Rev. A. J. Scott, of Evanston; a sermon by the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., of Chicago; and a history of the church by the Rev. S. T. Kidder. The Building Committee reported, showing that the society numbers thirty-four, and has erected a comfortable house of worship costing $3,000, which is entirely paid for. It will seat about 250. At the close of the exercises $300 was raised by subscription for the purpose of completing the furnishing. It has been projected and completed in four months.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

At a meeting of the Trustees last night bids for the drilling of the proposed artesian well were considered. Gray Bros., of Milwaukee, were the lowest bidders, and the contract was let to them at $4,625 for a depth of 2,000 feet. The bore is to be five inches in diameter and down to bedrock. The contractors guarantee a flowing well or no pay. Work is to begin in ten days.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Engineer Gutches, of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, will take dredges and pile-drivers to the Forks today, preparatory to beginning operations tomorrow on the site of the works of the United States Rolling-Stock Company.

EVANSTON.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. L. H. Bugbee spent a few days in Evanston last week the guest of Dr. Hatfield.

Mr. H. D. Brooke lies dangerously ill at his home on Grove street.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Owen Carroll sat down on the end of a tie about two miles west of town to light his pipe. The Leadville Express coming around a short curve struck him on the head, inflicting injuries from which he died at 4 o'clock. Carroll was 52 years old, a British soldier in the East Indian mutiny, and fought gallantly for the North during the late War.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

The Last Act in the Tragedy of Two Misdirected Lives—Funeral of Miss Bryant—Her Child.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The Funeral of Fannie Bryant Newton, who committed suicide under very peculiar circumstances Saturday, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The body was attired in a bridal robe, and almost covered with rare flowers. This was in accordance with her directions. Her sister Clara, who lives in Bloomington, Ill., telegraphed she could not attend the funeral, giving as the reason that her mother was dying. The other sister, who resides in Cincinnati, was also absent. The only relative present was a gentleman who lives at Sewickley, this county. The Rev. K[illegible], of the Christian Church, whom deceased had requested to preach the funeral sermon did not respond, and that duty was performed by the Rev. Nevin Woodside, Reformed Presbyterian. Thousands of people, many of whom were women, viewed the body during the day. The face, at first wearing a smile, had assumed a look of sadness. This change caused general remark. During the services two women approached the door, each having a costly bouquet, and with tears streaming from their eyes requested a gentleman to place the flowers upon the coffin. The women belong to the class excluded by special request of the deceased from seeing the body. The remains, inclosed in a richly-mounted rosewood coffin, were interred in Allegheny Cemetery, the final ceremonies being witnessed by at least 2,000 people. Miss Bryant left a letter relative to her child, and giving a sketch of her history in which she says:

"The child is of no plebeian origin. Its father is a descendant of Sir Isaac Newton. Upon my side the child is descended from the Duke of Argyle. I am a grand niece of Bishop Campbell, founder of the Christian Church, hence my child is a great great nephew of Bishop Campbell; my cousin, Archie Campbell, is publisher of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*; my great aunt, Mrs. McKeever, was Principal of the Somerset Female Seminary, Somerset, Pa.; my father, Thomas Bryant, and his two brothers, Joseph and Alexander, finished their education at Bethany College. All of my people are educated, cultivated people. I was educated at the State Normal University, Normal, Ill., where I commenced teaching at the age of 16 years. I also held a position as teacher at Bloomington, Ill."

She then relates how she taught in the high-school at Atchison, Kas., for two years, and then went to Cincinnati, where in July, 1881, she engaged herself to Dr. Newton as amanuensis, and that for some time after being in his employ she supposed him to be a widower, and how at last finding he was a married man but had been deserted by his wife, she formed an affection for him. The Doctor importuned her to become his wife according to a creed of his own that he instilled in her. Her sister Clara, then living in Cincinnati, was won over by Newton's arguments and sophistries, and through their mutual persuasions Fannie Bryant assumed the position of his wife. Some say the child was born in this city, but there is strong evidence it first saw the light in Cincinnati. Telegrams were sent to the dead woman's relatives in Bloomington, Ill., and Kansas asking what disposition should be made of the little waif, but up to this time no responses have been received. It is being kindly cared for by a family named Oakley, where it will remain until some other provision is made. It will not lack for friends in Pittsburg.

Some persons have started the theory that Miss Bryant poisoned Dr. Newton, but there is no evidence in support of it. Mrs. Miller, with whom the dead woman boarded, says on this point: "Oh, that is not so; Dr. Newton wanted all three to die at the same time. She told me that herself. She told the doctor to form a plan and she would submit to its provisions. He declined to do that. He made her promise that she would do as he did, and wanted her to promise that she would also take the life of Robbie. That she would not do, as she thought the taking of her baby's life would be an unpardonable sin. Dr. Newton had made up his mind to live no longer, and he himself took the drug that deprived him of his life. It was well understood that both were to die, and it was his wish that Robbie should go too, but neither could kill the little fellow, and he is alive."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The suicide in Pittsburg of Josephine Bryant is of great local interest here. Josephine Bryant was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, now living at Parnell, De Witt County, Illinois, and was a very beautiful woman, endowed with a superior mind, and, in her younger days at least, by many graces of character. Her family first appeared in the vicinity of Bloomington twenty years ago. She was a pretty, quiet, and modest girl, with oval face, dark-brown eyes, and brown hair. Her whole family were brilliant but erratic. She was related by her father's side to William Cullen Bryant and by her mother to Alexander Campbell. A brother committed suicide here several years ago with a pistol. Josie for years was an honored and successful teacher, but became involved in scandal and resigned, and went to Atchison, Kas., since when Bloomington has lost sight of her.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

From and after Oct. 1 bills of lading for freight shipped via Chicago & Louisville Southern Line, which have heretofore been issued by the Pool Manager, No. 97 Washington street, will be issued at the general office of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, No. 122 Randolph street. P. N. FOX, General Agent.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

All who have smoked "Sweet Bouquet" Cigarettes praise them. Try them and you will do the same.

Teeth *without* plates, patented March 15, '81, by Dr. J. E. Low, First Nat'l Bk. Bd., 164 Dearborn.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Visitors go to Drs. McChesney. Best teeth, $8.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued marriage licenses to the following couples:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Edward Naegel, Chicago	23
Josephine Huck, Chicago	21
Will W. Hunt, Chicago	29
Jennie B. Wilson, Chicago	18
Thomas P. Mulcahy, Lake	29
Anna Duling, Chicago	23
Charles A. Jordan, Chicago	38
Evelyn A. Scott, Chicago	26
Valenty Szelongowski, Chicago	26
Jozefa Jewdraszkiewicz, Chicago	20
Dennis Crowley, Chicago	25
Mary Cooney, Chicago	22
Joseph Colter, Chicago	36
Mrs. Jane E. Chipman, Chicago	29
Moses D. Wells, Chicago	46
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Doggett, Chicago	31
Prokap Hudek, Chicago	40
Apollonia Dvoracek, Chicago	26
Patrick J. Bowe, Chicago	24
Kate Doyle, Chicago	19
Robert W. Cornish, Cummings	21
Jennie Meyer, Cummings	18
John G. Turk, Chicago	30
Lina Erickson, Chicago	26
Robert Lanterjurg, Chicago	26
Matilda Gehrke, Chicago	22
Albert Glende, Chicago	26
Mary Lonhardt, Chicago	21
John E. Mullins, Chicago	23
Mary Cassin, Chicago	25
Henry W. D'Evers, Chicago	24
Alice E. Hoffmann, Chicago	22
William Rielly, Lake	24
Mary McCarthy, Lake	23
Henry Adams Knott, Chicago	32
Isabella Waller, Chicago	22
Edward Valentine, Chicago	39
Mrs. Emie West, Chicago	28
Emil Ledberg, Chicago	30
Bessie Isaacson, Chicago	28
James T. Mitchell, Sun Prairie, Wis.	32
Susanna Brown, Chicago	30
Christian Keller, Chicago	27
Mrs. Henrietta Hanich, Chicago	32
John J. Bourke, Lake	24
Mary Harity, Lake	23
Otto Lietz, Chicago	20
Augusta Riedel, Chicago	18
Daniel W. Marshall, Helena, M. T.	23
Edith Clegg, Chicago	21
Robert Escell, Chicago	59
Mrs. Charlotte Escell, Chicago	49
August Rockenius, Chicago	42
Marie Herbertz, Chicago	23
John F. Miller, Chicago	32
Lena Renner, Chicago	28
Fritz Schumacher, Chicago	54
Louisa M. Brackmann, Chicago	23
Johann Williams, Chicago	60
Inger Nelson, Chicago	40
Feodor Galinski, Chicago	24
Anna Kurland, Chicago	24
Albert Severence, South Chicago	23
Mary Martz, South Chicago	20
Josef Karel, Blue Island	22
Paulina Heelwig, Blue Island	18
George W. Davis, Chicago	24
Carrie M. Wharley, Chicago	27
George Zachan, Chicago	26
Augusta Reich, Chicago	24
Frank B. Stone, Chicago	22
Carrie L. Bounds, Chicago	20

DEATHS.

BARTON—On the 1st inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at her late residence, 517 West Washington-st., Mrs. Ruth Barton, in the 63d year of her age.

Services at the house at 4 p. m. today. Burial at Urbana, O.

M'NEILL—At Louisville, Ky., Harry C. McNeill, aged 38 years.

Funeral from the residence of Malcom McNeill, 943 West Monroe-st., at 1 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 2, by carriages to Graceland.

KELLEY—Oct. 1, at her late residence, 148 Bushnell-st., Miss Mary Kelley, daughter of the late Patrick and Mary Kelley.

Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock to All Saints' Catholic Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

May her soul rest in peace.

FLESH—Oct. 1, of apoplexy, Mrs. B. Flesh, mother of Mrs. B. Klauber.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 3157 Wabash-av., on Wednesday morning at 7:30. Remains will be interred at Madison, Wis.

NICHOLS—Mrs. Jenny, wife of F. S. Nichols, aged 25 years 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, 371 Carroll-av., by carriages to Rosehill at 1 o'clock today.

Eastern papers please copy.

DEATHS.

GAYLORD—At Lockport, Ill., Monday, Oct. 1, George Gaylord, aged 63 years and 7 months.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at half-past 2, from residence.

O'BRIEN—At her late residence, 164 Forquer-st., Sept. 29, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, mother of Michael and James Hannan.

High mass will be celebrated at Jesuit Church Tuesday, Oct. 2, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MURPHY—Nellie, beloved daughter of P. J. and S. Murphy, at the residence of her parents, 3231 South La Salle-st.

Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, to St. James' Church, thence to Calvary by cars.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ERICKSON—Martina Johanna Peterson, beloved wife of George Erickson, Monday, Oct. 1, at 3 a. m., aged 48 years and 8 months.

Funeral from residence, 470 South State-st., Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

New York papers please copy.

EDWARDS—Saturday morning, Sept. 29, of exhaustion of the heart, Mrs. Fanny Adelia Edwards.

Funeral will take place from her late residence at No. 353 Thirty-third-st., Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock. Remains will be interred at Rosehill.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kenzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of Chicago—The regular lecture course will be opened by Mr. W. M. Salter on next Sunday at 11 a. m. at Weber Music-Hall. Subject: "The Place of an Ethical Society in the Community." Lectures will be given every Sunday at above-mentioned hour and place until next June. The public are cordially invited. All lectures free.

THE HON. C. P. KIMBALL WILL, BY invitation of the contributors, formally present to the Iroquois Club, this evening, a fine portrait of the late Hon. Thomas Hoyne, painted by John Phillips, of this city.

THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF THE Hahnemann Hospital will meet in Club-Room 4 at the Grand Pacific Hotel Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. S. Leavitt will report on obstetrics, and there will be besides several volunteer papers and some pathological specimens exhibited.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETing of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETing of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held today at 3 p. m. at the asylum, No. 2228 Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Oct. 2, 9:30 a. m.

A Very Important Sale. More than Fifteen Hundred Lots. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BUYERS OF Boots & Shoes

Who want to get the most and best for their money are asked to attend the

AUCTION SALE

TO BE MADE BY

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

214 and 216 Madison-st.,

Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The goods are guaranteed to be regular and perfect.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

50,000 Blankets and Robes!

BY AUCTION,

Thursday, Oct. 4, at 9:30 a. m.

By order of the Manufacturer.

PEREMPTORY on a credit of 60 days, 2 per cent off ten days.

Also a large consignment of

Wool Cashmeres

And other DRESS FABRICS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Oct. 4, at 9:30,

TRADE SALE OF

Crockery & Glassware.

We shall sell a large and well-assorted stock of W. G., C. C., Porcelain, and Printed Ware, Plain and Fancy Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, etc., Decorated Chamber Sets, Dinner Sets, China Tea Sets, Cups and Saucers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, etc.

Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

THE SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Advertised for this day at

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

Will take place at our stores,

84 and 86 Randolph-st., Tomorrow (Wednesday) at 9:30 a. m.,

Goods having been removed for convenience of sale. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Horlick's Food

"Has saved many lives."—*R. M. Tooker, M.D., Chicago.* Requires no cooking. It is free from starch. The best food in health or sickness for all

INFANTS

"It has given perfect satisfaction in every case."—*J. W. Streeter, M.D., Chicago.*

"We have never used any food that has proved so satisfactory as Horlick's Food." *Geo. E. Shipman, M.D. Supt. J. P. Mills, Physician Chicago Foundlings Home.*

Best Diet for Dyspeptics and Invalids.

To give those interested an opportunity to test the merits of this wonderful food, a trial bottle will be given FREE by calling at Drug Store of E. H. Sargent & Co., 125 State St. Frank Pyatt, 438 W. Madison St. Laux & Waltman, N. Clark and Centre St.

Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All Druggists keep it.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

IMPORTED FLOWERING BULBS

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc., etc., for winter blooming in the house, and for early spring flowering out doors. NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT. Our stock is large and complete.

SEND FOR FALL BULB CATALOGUE.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen, 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

F. C. WILSON & CO. CANS & TANKS. 239 & 241 Lake-st.

CANDY TOLU, MALT, Lime-Juice, Pine-Tar, Iceland Moss, Wild Cherry, Hoarhound, Licorice, Injube, etc. Cough candies of all kinds only 40 cents a lb at GUNTHER'S confectionery 78 Madison-st.

CANDY OLD-FASHION MOLASSES. Caramels, fresh hourly, 25c for elegant 1-lb. box full of Candy. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

STOVES "Graphic," New Jewel, and Wellington Base-Burners. Send for catalogue. 83 and 85 Wabash-av. Maclean & Retterer.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS Artificial Limbs, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Deformities. SHARP & SMITH, 73 RANDOLPH ST.

LAKE CRAFT FOR SALE.

For Sale—Schooner F. C. Leighton, Class A2; capacity, 25,000 bushels of corn; in good condition; well found. Steam-barge Rhoda Stewart, Class A2; capacity, 18,000 bushels, or 350,000 feet of lumber; a powerful tower. For particulars apply to C. J. MAGILL, No. 4 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

KAEMPFER'S

Mocking-Bird Food

At Birdstore, 137 Clark-st.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ. JOHN DUPEE, JR.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,

STOCK BROKERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Stocks, Bonds and all R. R. Securities bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

Office---23 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

Preston, Kean & CO., Bankers,

100 Washington-st.,

Receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Individuals.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold.

We are prepared to give information in regard to first-class Railroad Securities, and to execute orders for the purchase of same.

Travelers credits issued in dollars for use in United States, or in pounds sterling for use in any part of the world.

Government, State, Municipal, and School Bonds constantly on hand.

J. B. Breese & Co.,

Investment Bankers,

106 Washington-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE:

100 shares National Bank of Illinois.
25 " Chicago National Bank.
100 " Continental National Bank.
30 " Chicago, Wilmington & V. Coal Co.
30 " Calumet Iron & Steel Co.
100 " N. Chicago Rolling Mill Co.
30 " Chicago City Railway.
100 " Central Union Telephone Co.
20 " Inter-State Exposition.
100 " Republic Iron Co.
100 " Union Stock Yards & T. Co.
5,000 7 per cent School Bonds (43d-st. School House).

We have on hand a full line of Investment Bonds; also some choice Collateral and Real Estate Loans which we will sell at attractive rates.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

130 La Salle-st., Chicago.
17 New-st., New York.

Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

WM. BEYE. JAMES H. HEALD.
Members of the Regular Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

WILLIAM BEYE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
No. 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Oct. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Nineteenth st, 175 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 26 (Frank Nowak to Waclav Slechta)	$1,400
Ohio st, 120 ft w of Dearborn av, n f, 40x100 ft, dated April 20 (Henry R. Hinckley et al to Frank P. O'Shea)	6,500
Milwaukee av, 200 ft s e of Division st, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 30 (J. C. & A. C. Dammeran to Albert Leon)	3,000
West Indiana st, s w cor of Leavitt, n f, undivided ½ of 25x98 ft, dated Oct. 1 (James Monks to E. H. Hughes)	500
Elybourn av, 292¼ ft s e of Hinsche st, s w f, 24 4-10x207 ft, improved, dated Sept. 14 (E. & H. A. Lueppen to Martin Zack)	2,500
Leavitt st, 25 ft n of La Moyne, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 15 (W. H. Rifenburg to E. J. Jennings)	500
Holt st, 155 ft n of West Division, e f, 24x110 ft, improved, dated Sept. 28 (T. H. Schultz to W. and C. Stoltze)	1,700
West Van Buren st, 100 ft w of Laflin, s f, 74 ft to alley, dated Sept 25 (Matthew Laflin to J. L. Fulton)	9,375
West Van Buren st, adjoining above, 5x188 ft, dated Sept. 25 (G. H. Laflin to same party)	650
Sibley st, 125 ft s of Vernon Park place, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 1 (John Johnston Jr to Sophia Pion)	1,000
Wabash av, 172 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x181¼ ft, improved, dated Sept. 26 (Alexander McIntosh to George D. Whitcomb)	15,000
West North av, 100 ft w of Talman, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Louis Glanz to L. Rosenbaum)	950
Girard st, 296 ft s of Wabansia av, w f, 48x121 ft, dated Sept. 20 (S. R. Hurford to S. C. Bartlett)	1,000
Hoyne av, 172 ft s of Adams st, e f, 48x130 ft, dated Sept. 29 (J. B. Chambers to George P. Harris)	5,200
Wallace st, 264 ft n of Thirty-eighth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 5 (J. R. Winterbotham to D. Sullivan)	533
Groveland Park av, n of and near Thirty-third st, e f, 25x104¼ ft, dated Sept. 26 (U. P. Smith to Joseph Ruff)	2,300
Shurtleff av, 81 ¼ ft n of Whitehouse place, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 27 (S. M. Chapin to Thomas W. McMillan)	2,500
Jackson st, s w cor of Fourth av, n f, 50x99 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Marcus Peiser to Charles W. Boynge, of New York City)	62,500
Meagher st, 250 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 25x90 ft, improved, dated July 11 (W. and K. Cerny to Josef Jaucey)	2,200
West Adams st, 313 ft w of Loomis, s f, 52x188 ft, dated Sept. 19 (Addie R. Coolbaugh to George W. Newton)	8,840
Burling st, 388 ft n of North av, e f, 24x104 ft, improved, dated Sept. 28 (Nathan Hyman to Paulina Hottinger)	1,700
Ohio st, 120 ft w of Dearborn av, n f, 40x100 ft, dated Sept. 13 (Frank P. Shea to Henry Wedemeyer)	7,000
West Jackson st, 232 ft w of Morgan, n f, 25 3-10x180 ft, dated Sept. 28 (Thomas W. McMillan to Sally M. Chapin)	5,250

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lee st, 192 ft s of School, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Sept. 29 (Fred Voss to F. and S. Hentschel)	$1,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Tracy av, near Forty-eighth st, w f, 47x125 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Harry Byrne to C. J. Adams)	$900
Lexington av, 250 ft s of Sixty-second st, w f, 44x184 ft, dated Sept. 19 (J. Lavender to C. Pennington)	575
Burrough av, n e cor of Fifth-third st, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Sept. 28 (A. L. and M. H. Hall to M. McCunniffe)	450
Ashland av, n w cor of Fifty-third st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (M. McCunniffe to P. Weber)	650
Atlantic st, near Fifty-fourth, e f, 31½x125 ft, dated Sept. 11 (E. Gearry to P. Britt)	400
School st, 231 ft s of Forty-seventh st, w f, 132x125 ft, dated Sept. 27 (L. and C. Nirison to Nils P. Pearson)	1,625
Cottage Grove av, n w cor of Union, e f, 100x115 ft, dated Aug. 8 (J. M. and C. Cherry to Peter Kahler)	10,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Palmer av, w of California, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 22 (Henry Rapson to Nils L. Krook)	$1,250
Gross av, 98 ft s of Bloomington st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (M. R. and J. C. Curtis to J. B. Dunn)	1,100
Humboldt boulevard, 72 ft w of Myrtle av, s f, 48x168 ft, dated Sept. 24 (G. M. Hoyt to G. and C. Biorkholm)	800
Reade st, 257 ft s of Humboldt av, w f, 45 7-10x175 ft, dated Oct. 1 (M. F. Streich to L. Schenk)	400

BUILDING-PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Frank Lawler, two-story dwelling, 22x46 feet, No. 22 Taylor street, $4,000.

F. Wheeler, one-story cottage, 20x40 feet, No. 575 Ashland avenue, $1,900.

John Kegon, three-story dwelling, 22x46 feet, No. 8 Lewis street, $5,000.

D. H. McDonald, addition, 50x75 feet, Nos. 46 to 48 Dearborn street, $1,800.

J. Baxter, two three-story dwellings, 40x44 feet, Nos. 200 and 202 West Monroe street, $8,000.

F. Glander, cottage, 20x32 feet, No. 155 Lewis street, $800.

A. Pinkham, one-story cottage, 20x24 feet, No. 24 Henry street, $800.

Charles Bandow, one-story cottage, 20x36 feet, No. 5 West Seventeenth street, $750.

Thomas Clifford, one-story cottage, 18x22 feet, No. 20 Butterfield street, $1,000.

M. Sweeney, one-story cottage, 22x42 feet, No. 5 Dashiel street, $1,500.

P. Smith, two-story shop, 25x60 feet, No. 3148 Cottage Grove avenue, $4,000.

John Brocks, cottage, 20x34 feet, No. 25 Lull street, $600.

John Bear, two-story flats, 22x50 feet, No. 288 Webster avenue, $2,500.

B. Pease, cottage, 20x30 feet, No. 1185 Lake street, $1,000.

Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, cottage, 23x50 feet, No. 268 Hickory street, $2,000.

B. Clarke, six one-story cottages, 20x42 feet, Nos. 26 to 38 Kendall street, $7,500.

DRUNKEN SOLDIER KILLED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—Police Officers Powell and Sutton attempted to arrest two drunken soldiers in North Leavenworth last evening and a fight ensued, in which Officer Sutton was roughly handled. After being knocked down he drew his pistol and fired at his assailant, William Long, the ball striking him in the abdomen and inflicting a wound from which he died soon after. The Coroner's jury exonerated the officer. The deceased belonged to Company A, Fourth Infantry.

BUSINESS.

Money Harder a Little—A Large Business in Eastern Exchange with Higher Rates.

Foreign Bills Weak—A Dull Day in the Stock Market.

A Dull Day in Produce Circles, Except in Placing October Deliveries.

Prices Range Higher but Receded—Wheat and Corn Closed Weak.

FINANCIAL.

The Chicago money market was perhaps a trifle stronger yesterday, but funds were in good supply at 5 per cent on call, with 6@8 per cent for time loans. The country demand for currency was small, certainly not larger than last week. The business in Eastern exchange was heavy, and late in the day the rate went up from 25 per 1,000 discount to par. The exchanges at the Clearing-House were large, as is usual the first day of the month, amounting to $9,119,000.

Sterling exchange was dull and inclined to sag. Bankers' demand bills were quoted at 484¾, sixty days at 482. French documentary commercial bills were rated at 526⅞. The movement of produce to Europe is so small that little is expected soon by local bankers in the way of gold imports. The main reliance just now is cotton bills, which are in free supply. A decline in the rates to the point of specie imports is looked for this month, though, as everything depending on the movement of our products this year is late, the event may not come till later on. There is little or no speculative buying in the stock market, based on the expectation of considerable gold imports, but investors are taking some securities in view of that probability.

The recent reductions in the Bank of England rate have had very little effect on our money market. For a long time money was higher in London than in this country, and the Bank of England rate was held for weeks above the figures prevailing in open market. The decline from 4 to 3 per cent simply brought the Bank of England rate nearer the rates prevailing elsewhere in the world.

The interest in stocks was at a low ebb. Few shares outside of the Northern Pacific system attracted any attention. They all closed higher than they opened, except Transcontinental. The attack on Northwest continued, but without success. There was a feeling among brokers that another upward turn might come in a day or two, as there is a large short interest, and the list closed strong for these days.

The bulls find a crumb of comfort in the report of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the lines east of Pittsburg made a gain of $104,201 in gross earnings in August, and that there was a decrease in the expenses. This decrease was only $5,561, but it was the first for many months. These figures are the more significant since comparison is made with August, 1882, when earnings were very heavy.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Continental Nat. Bk.	120	Cook County 5s, 1899	106½
Hide & Leather	135	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105½
†Hibernian Bank. Co.	140	Lincoln Park 5s, 1895	104
Illinois Trust & S. Bk.	175	N. C. C. R. 1st 6s, 1886	119½
Mer. Loan & Trus. Co.	190	N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 5-20 6s	104½
Nat. Bank of Illinois	142½	†South Park 7s, 1891	107½
Traders' Bank	135	W. D. Ry. con 5-20 6s	105½
Union Nat. Bank	205	West Div. Ry. reg. 6s	103½
Chicago City 7s, 1884	100½	West Park 7s, 1890	107½
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109½	West Town 5s, 1899	104½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111½	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	82½
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	C. Bd. of Tde. 10-30 5s	95½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120½	†C. & C. C. & B. Co., c	25
Chicago City 7s, 1896	122½	†C. & C. C. & B. Co., p	75
Chicago City 7s, 1899	125	†Chamber of Com.	80
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105½	Chicago City Ry.	235
Chicago City 4½s, 1901	102½	Chicago G. L. & C. Co.	103
Chicago City 3-65s, 1902	96½	†Inter-State in. Ex.	40
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	95½	†N. Chi. R. Mill Co.	90
Cook County 7s, 1885	102½	Un. Iron & Steel Co.	62
Cook County 7s, 1889	109½	†Chi. W. & V. Coal Co.	75
Cook County 7s, 1890	111½	†Postal Telegraph Co.	6½
†Cook County 7s, 1892	118		

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

20 P T Co s Sept. 29	6	4000 Ch of Com. B. D.	75
2000 Chi C Ry 5-20 4½s	95½	3000 Cook Co 4½s 1900	105
1000 do	95½	1000 C B & Q R D E 4s	84
1000 do	95½	1000 W D Ry reg 6s	104
5000 W D Ry reg 6s	103½	1000 CM&StPCR&P 5s	103½
1000 M U Tel Co 6s	82½	3000 CM&StPR MP 5s	98½
500 B of T 5s	98	3000 C & N W R S F 5s	101½
1000 CM&StPR DD 6s	102¾		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The stock market was extremely dull during the forenoon, but prices generally were firm, and the net result of the trading up to 12:30 o'clock was fractionally higher prices for the majority of stocks. The only feature was the Northern Pacifics, in which fully one-half of the entire trading was done. Of the general list, New York Central was rather weak and declined 1 per cent, but after noon recovered ½. In the hour and a half from 12:30 until 2 o'clock the market at first declined ⅛@½, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred. Afterward the general market recovered ⅛@¼, leaving prices generally a fraction lower than at 12:30. The principal business was still in the Northern Pacifics. In the last hour the market was very dull but higher. There was an advance of ⅛@¾—viz: ¾ on Oregon & Transcontinental to 53¾, ½ on Northern Pacific preferred to 64½. Oregon Railway & Navigation advanced 1 per cent. The market closed firm, with prices ⅛@1 higher than Saturday night, with 1½ per cent advance over Saturday night's price on Oregon Railway & Navigation. The decline in Northwestern last week has perplexed a good many and given rise to several theories as to its cause. The most reasonable one is that the decline in the general market up to the middle of ... had exhausted the margins of one pretty large speculator at the West, and obliged the selling out Saturday of all his stocks, including considerable blocks of Northwestern and Northern Pacifics, and smaller amounts of other stocks. The immediate reason for the decline not being apparent, all sorts of imaginary causes were reported, and this helped to keep the stock temporarily down. Today was the dullest in the stock market for several weeks. The Northern Pacifics still absorb the larger part of the business today, about one-half of the whole. At one time last week they seemed to have cut loose from the rest of the market, but now for the time being the rest of the market being a sort of a limbo in which there are no special governing influences is largely governed by the movements of Northern Pacifics. On the whole, however, the market is strong, considering the extreme dullness.

The *Herald's* money article says: That morning's stock market was exceptionally inactive is about all that can with certainty be said about it. For hours prices fluctuated between a fractional decline and a fractional advance. Eighths and quarters were made at one time and lost at another. It was simply a tossing of coppers among professional traders as to whether the bulls or the bears should "take the pot." Late in the day the bulls got the best of the gamble. Prices began to harden under a rather brisk buying for the bull account, and the consequence was that the market closed with considerable animation and at the best figures of the day. The downs and ups of prices were, however, so entirely attributable to the manipulation of professional traders that no significance can be attached to them. The market showed some vagaries deserving of mention, and they can be disposed of seriatim. New York Central was weak the day through, selling down at one time to 114½. The stock was pressed for sale on seller sixty-day options, presumably because the short sellers thought it cheaper to submit to a "time" price ranging 1¼ per cent below "cash" figures than to sell it at the regular way, and be obliged to pay a bonus for shares for delivery. Short sales of Central & Hudson were encouraged by the notification that the new West Shore Road was today opened to Syracuse for freight and passenger traffic. The opposition has now assumed a practical shape, and if half can be believed of what is said of the anticipated success of the new line Central & Hudson is brought face to face with a formidable competitor. It was probably for this reason that the West Shore bonds were so strong today, rising as they did from 73½ to 74⅝ to the accompaniment of exceptionally large transactions. Louisville & Nashville, though quiet, showed notable strength, closing at 50⅛, the highest point of the day. The company holds its annual meeting in Louisville Wednesday next, and it is expected that certain changes in the directory will be made that will tend to greatly enhance the value of the stock. A sensational story that Mr. Vanderbilt, after having put his money up "like a man," had not after all, secured the control of the Nickel-Plate Road, because it had been discovered that the bondholders had a right to vote, did not meet with much credence. It is argued at a passing belief that Mr. Vanderbilt, a clever railroad manager, and Mr. Chauncey Depew, an astute railroad lawyer, could have allowed so important a fact bearing upon the control of the property to have escaped their attention. Western Union was one of today's doubtful stocks. Strong and weak at times, it closed nearly at the best price of the day. That the Court of Appeals is going to decide the Williams suit, should it make any decision at all, is what present prices pendulated upon. There was some disappointment that Ontario & Western did not show more life in view of the opening of the West Shore Road and the prospect over its bonds. The two roads being intimately connected, it would seem that what benefits one should have benefited the other.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Sep. 29	Last—Sep. 28
Alt. & T. H.	100	54½	54½	54½	......
Canada Pacific	1,000	57⅛	57	57	57⅛
Canada So.	700	53⅝	53½	53⅝	......
Central Pacific	2,900	67⅝	67	67½	67¼
C., B. & Q.	750	125¼	124⅞	124⅞	125¼
C., C., C. & I.	250	61½	61¼	61¼	61¼
C., C. & I. C.	20	2	2	2	......
Ches. & Ohio	100	18	18	18	......
Denver & Rio G.	2,500	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	26⅞
D., L. & W.	21,100	122	121⅛	121⅞	121⅝
Del. & Hudson	300	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	......
Erie	3,100	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	31½
Illinois Central	100	129	129	129	......
Jersey Central	2,100	81¾	81	81¾	81¼
Kansas & Texas	930	26⅜	25¾	25¾	26⅜
Lake Shore	5,600	102⅞	102⅝	103	102⅝
L. E. & West.	100	21	21	21	......
Louis. & Nash.	1,500	50⅛	50	50⅛	50⅞
Manhattan	100	42	42	42	......
Mich. Central	1,000	82¼	81⅞	82¼	82
Morris & E.	150	123½	123⅜	123½	......
Missouri Pacific	700	97⅛	97	97⅛	97⅜
Mut. U. Tel.	400	18	17½	17½	17½
N. Y. Central	6,460	115¾	114⅞	114⅞	115⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	200	9	9	9	......
Northern Pacific	11,685	34¼	33⅜	34¼	33⅝
do pfd.	29,789	64⅝	63¾	64⅝	64
Northwestern	3,250	125¼	124½	124⅞	124⅝
Ohio Cent.	600	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3¼
Ont. & Western	800	22¼	22⅛	22¼	22
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,710	125½	123	125½	124
O. Trans-Con.	33,175	53⅞	52¾	53¾	53¼
Pacific Mail	1,500	38⅝	38⅛	38¾	38¾
Reading	3,900	52¼	51⅞	52¼	51⅞
Rich. & Dan.	900	58½	58	58	58⅝
Roch. & Pitts.	100	17⅝	17¼	17¾	17½
St. Paul	3,100	103	102⅝	102¾	102⅝
do pfd.	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	......
St. Paul & O. pfd.	*100	101¼	100¼	100¼	100¾
St. P., M. & M.	400	109½	109½	109½	109½
Texas Pacific	500	28⅝	28	28¼	28¼
Union Pacific	5,900	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	89⅜
Wabash	1,400	21	20⅞	21	20¾
do pfd.	1,000	34	33½	34	33¾
Western Union	7,341	80⅝	79⅞	80⅝	79⅞
E. Tenn. & Ga.	500	8	8	8	8⅛
do term.	300	15	14¾	15	......

*St. Paul & Ohio preferred, ex-div. 1¾ quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Fargo	116
American	89	United States (asked)	60

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s (ex int)	101	St. P. & S. C. 1st (ex in)	112¾
4½s	114	Texas Pacific l. g.	54½
4s (ex in)	120⅝	Texas Pacific R. G.	77½
Pacific '95s	129	Union Pacific 1st	113¾
Central Pacific 1st	112¼	U. Pacific l. g. (ex int)	106¾
Erie 2d	94⅛	Union Pacific s. f.	116
L. W. (asked)	103		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	70½	Tennessee new	35
Missouri 6s (asked)	107½	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joseph	109	Virginia con	41
Tennessee 6s	35	Virginia defd	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

20000 U S 4s coup	120¾	12000 N Y C & St L 1st	98⅝
2000 C & O cy	49	11000 N Y C & N E	40
1000 Cent Iowa 1st	106	9000 Trust Co ctf	40
5000 C St P & M O 1st	109¾	8000 No Pac 1st coup	103¾
4000 do	109⅝	5000 N O Pac 1st	85
1000 C C & I 1st 6s	78	1000 Ohio Cen 1st	65
10000 D & R G 1st con	88⅛	4000 O Imp Co 1st	91¼
12000 do	88⅜	2000 O R & N 1st	106¼
5000 do	88⅛	1000 R & D 1st 6s	96
11000 K P 1st con	99¾	2000 S P M & M 2d	107½
6000 K P 6s D Div asd	108	16000 So Pac of Cal 1st	102½
3000 M K & T con 7s	107	1000 S L K C & N R E & R 7s	105⅛
7000 N Y W S & B 1st	73	10000 Tex Pac 1st Rio	77½
60000 do	73⅛	10000 do	77⅝
2000 N Y C & St L 1st	98½	7000 do	77⅝

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

3000 C & O 1st B	95¾	60000 N Y W S & B 1st	73⅞
2000 C B & Q 7s	128	51000 do	74
2000 D&H coup of '94	113½	154000 do	74⅛
10000 Erie 7s con gold	124¾	80000 do	74¼
1000 K P 6s of 1896	108	15000 do	74⅜
9000 do	108¼	6000 No Pac 1st coup	103⅝
3000 M K & T con 7s	107	26000 N Y C St L 1st	98½
1000 M&SP 1st C&PW	98¾	16000 Ogn S L 6s	98½
7000 do	94	1000 O C 1st	64
37000 Metn 1st	101	2000 St L & I M 5s	72½
1000 M & St P 2d	101	1000 U P 1st	113½
10000 N Y W S & B 1st	73⅝		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s coup '91	114⅛	2000 N Y Elev 1st	116¾
12000 C & O 1st B	95⅜	6000 N Y W S & B 1st	74¼
2000 Can So 1st gtd	96	5000 do	74⅜
9000 do	96⅛	10000 do	74½
13000 C B & Q deb 5s	92	7000 do	74⅝
5000 do	92¼	2000 N Y & Tex l scrip	41
1000 E Tenn & B S 6s	98⅝	St P M & M 1st con 6s	102
1000 H & St J 8s conv	104¼	Tex Pac Rio	77½
3000 Intl coup 6s	81	30 Park Bank	166
6000 do	81½	4 U S Ex	60
7000 N Pac 1st coup	103½	15 Adams	131
2000 N O Pac 1st	85½		

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Money in abundant supply at 2@2½; closed offered at 3½. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet at 482½; do, demand, 485.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The local money market is temporarily firmer by reason of great activity consequent upon the October dividend payments and the expected Controller's call, but funds are abundant locally, and the rate for time loans is not much disturbed, still borrowers are getting a concession who receive money on business paper at less than 6 per cent. The rate for call loans advanced 1 per cent, at the clearing-house ... day to 5 per cent, at which rate all transactions were made. The Boston bank statement would not indicate any natural cause for an advanced money rate. While the New York banks lost a million in the reserve last week the Boston banks gained $101,257, and now hold $1,096,571 in excess of the legal reserve requirements. This larger surplus of reserve than is now held in New York, and, besides, Boston banks have a few millions of surplus in New York than can be counted in their reserve, though they called home nearly $800,000 last week. The position of Boston banks would therefore appear to be exceptionally strong for the season of the year. Besides the favorable features above noted, the loans have decreased a million and the cash increased $50,000. The statement in detail is as follows:

Loans	$142,668,600	Dec.	$1,007,000
Specie	4,769,600	Dec.	197,900
Legal-tender notes	4,653,800	Inc.	249,600
Due per cent fund	1,379,300	Dec.	18,300
Due from reserve agents	14,100,500	Dec.	796,300
Due from banks other than reserve agents	11,749,000	Inc.	787,000
Due to other banks	28,415,600	Dec.	851,100
Deposits	91,283,900	Inc.	419,700
Circulation	27,244,800	Dec.	63,100
Excess of reserve	1,096,571	Inc.	101,257

The rate for New York funds is 40@50c per 1,000 discount. The gross clearances in Boston today were $12,319,934 and the balances $1,404,-. Sterling exchange is weak at 483 for sight draft and 485¼ for sixty-day bills. In stocks, Franklin mining advanced to 12½, and there are intimations that the Quincy desires this property. Mexican Central 7s advanced to 61½@61¾. President Nickerson has just returned from a tour over the Northern Division and finds everything encouraging. Atchison was off a fraction at 84. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was stronger at 125@125½. Little Rock & Fort Smith better at 27@30. A large lot of Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis came out at 1, probably on account of the dissolution of the Receivership. It is feared the system will be broken up and separate Receivers appointed for the several divisions. American Bell Telephone was off to 220 bid.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Lats.
First board—					
S. & M.	10	163	163	163	163
C., B. & Q.	50	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
N. Y. & N. E.	450	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
T., C. & St. L.	500	1	1	1	1
Union Pacific	100	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Flint & P. M.	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Flint & P. M., pfd.	20	102	102	102	102
Bell Tel.	50	222½	222½	222½	222½
Utah	100	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
M H D	50	35	35	35	35
Cal. & Hecla Min.	2	246	246	246	246
Franklin Mining	20	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Second board—					
Atchison	275	84	84	84	84
C., B. & Q.	25	125	125	125	125
N. Y. & N. E.	300	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾
Franklin Mining	120	12½	13	12½	13
Sullivan	200	87	87	87	87

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 N Y N E 6s	89	2000 T D & B 6s	24½
10000 Mex Cent 7s	61⅝	1000 do inc	4

SECOND BOARD.

2000 Mex Cent 7s	61⅝	1000 U P 7s	107
2000 N Y N E 6s	89½	5000 Orgn S L 6s	91
2000 do	89⅝		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The market closed firm:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	59⅝	59¾
Reading	26	26⅛
Lehigh Valley	69¾	70
Northern Pacific	34¼	34⅜
Northern Pacific preferred	64⅝	64¾
Lehigh Navigation	45¾	46
N. Y. & P.	11⅝	12
Jersey Central	81⅝	81¾

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Pennsylvania Central, 61¾; New York Central, 119; Erie, 32½; Reading, 26¾.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Rentes, 78f 7½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Mining stocks very dull. Horn Silver sold at $7.00; Northern Belle and Standard Consolidated, $5.25; Iron Silver, ex. div., $2.90; Alice, $2.75; ... $2.75; Eureka Consolidated, $6.25; ... Sierra Grande, 83@88c; Bodie Consolidated, 60c and 58c; Sonora Consolidated, 27c and 28c. Sales for the day, 21,205 shares. Pipe-Line certificates dull at 115⅝ to 114½, closing on call at 114½.

Homestake	17	Quicksilver	6
Horn Silver (ex div)	7.00	Quicksilver pfd	33¾
Ontario	30	Sutro	19

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min Co	$ 1½	Pewabic	2¼
Calumet & Hecla	246	Quincy	54
Atlas	30½	Osceola	18
Franklin	12½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

... Con.	$2.25	Gould & Curry	$2.25
...	1.50	Hale & Norcross	3.62½
...her	1.00	Mexican	2.25
...e Isle	30	Ophir	3.50
... & Belcher	3.12½	Potosi	1.00
...e Con.	50	Savage	1.50
...rnia	15	S. Nevada	3.62½
...ar	2.62½	Union Con	4.00
Virginia	45	Utah	1.87½
...n Point	1.12½	Yellow Jacket	3.25
...on	15	Scorpion	55
...a Con.	6.75		

California was assessed 20c.

COMMERCIAL.

Leading produce markets were quiet yesterday except as the deliveries of October stuff involved the necessity of placing it or the non-delivery stimulated buying for this month. There was practically no outside business in the speculative line, and the only consolation that remained to brokers was that involved in the reflection that any change would be an improvement. Judging by the past, there is reason to look for a speedy upspringing of something like activity, as inaction never lasts long in the commerce of this city. The shipping movement was slow.

Provisions were active and irregular, averaging higher. Liverpool reported a decline of 6d in lard, and our receipts of hogs and corn were larger than many had expected. But the deliveries of the early morning were light, and there was at once a scramble to buy pork and ribs for October delivery, which sent both up about 20c. Towards 11 o'clock it was found that deliveries were more free, and then the pressure relaxed. January deliveries advanced 10@12½c in sympathy, but all closed on 'Change at about the latest prices of Saturday, at $10.50 for October pork, $11.30 bid for January do, $7.82½ bid for October lard, $7.67½ bid for January do, and $5.90 bid for October short ribs. November pork advanced 25c, and closed at an improvement of 12½c, while November lard closed 2½c higher, there being relatively more inquiry for next month after the first hour of the session. It was the impression that our stocks will prove today to have decreased a good deal during last month, and packers reported an active demand, with the remark that October is always an active month with shippers, as the cool weather gives safe transit to hog product. On the afternoon call the market was steady.

Flour was quiet in the main, but the sale of one large lot rolled up a larger aggregate of transactions than the recent average. There was no change in prices. Bran was steady at $12.00@12.25 per ton.

Wheat was active in changes and otherwise quiet, but averaged ¼c stronger. It advanced ½c and closed on 'Change ⅛c above the latest prices of Saturday, at 97⅞c for November and $1.00⅝ bid for December. The British markets were called quiet and steady, which was supposed to mean better, and there were reports of bad weather in the Northwest. Our receipts were rather large, and there was no outside speculative demand, while the deliveries of wheat on October contracts were liberal. But the country was understood to be firm, and this gave confidence to home traders, which was helped some by estimates (elsewhere noted) of a big shortage in the European wheat crop. Towards the close a local speculator became an active buyer, but the absence of outside support developed weakness in the afternoon, as parties who had bought earlier turned round as sellers. On the call the market declined ¼c, and in the alley it was quoted another ⅛c lower, at 97⅝c for November. There was no apparent demand for shipment. No. 2 red winter sold at $1.02@1.02¼, No. 3 red at 95c, No. 2 spring mostly at 96@96½c, and No. 3 do at 84½c.

Corn was dull and easier. It advanced ⅛c early but fell back ⅛c, and closed on 'Change a shade below the latest prices of Saturday, at 48⅝c bid for November and 49¼c bid for May. The British markets were called quiet and steady, and the early firmness in wheat helped to stiffen corn, but the receipts of the day proved to be much larger than had been expected, being equal to nearly 940 car-loads, and this developed weakness, as operators began to think the predicted October falling-off will not come, and some of them sold corn which they had hitherto held in readiness for the squeeze which they now feared will not materialize. The shipping demand was rather tame, except for high-mixed. Car-lots of No. 2 sold chiefly at 49⅛c, and rejected at 46@46⅛c. Shippers were supposed to be holding off for the October deliveries. On the afternoon call the market was ⅛c lower, and afterward receded another ⅛c, being quoted at 48⅜c bid for November.

Oats were quiet in a speculative way, ranging about as during Saturday. The sample market, however, was very active, with No. 2 white oats selling at 29¾@31c, principally at 30c free on board cars, and No. 2 mixed sold chiefly at 27⅛@28⅛c, with rejected white at 28⅛@29c, and do mixed at 27⅛@28⅛c. On the afternoon call oats sold up, and closed a shade higher for the November and May deliveries at 28⅛c and 32⅜c respectively.

Rye opened firm and active, with an excellent demand for choice grain. Considerable was done in the way of exchanges on a basis of 2@2½c. Prices ruled firm at Saturday's closing figures at 56c for No. 2. In the futures there was fair trading at 55⅞@56c for October, closing at 55⅞c bid, and 58@58⅛c for November, closing on 'Change at 58c bid. On the afternoon call the prices remained steady, and 15,000 bu January sold at 60⅛c.

Barley was a shade easier, with only a fair sample and speculative market. No. 2 cash was sold at 60c, and No. 3 in store dull at 43½c. November No. 2 was salable at 62c, but was held at 63c. The large receipts of the day together with the fact that a considerable quantity of grain was carried over from Saturday accounted for the dullness.

The movement in staple and fancy dry goods was brisk, and standard cotton textiles show an advancing tendency. The grocery market was without new features. There is a continued active demand and prices are firm throughout the list. In dairy products no noteworthy changes were developed. The movement was on a generous scale, and previous quotations were well supported. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish met with a good demand and averaged firm. George's codfish was advanced to $7.00. Oils, paints, coal, and pig-iron were quoted as before.

Flax was active at $1.31 and firm. Timothy was less plenty and a shade firmer, with little or no trading in the future. Prime seed sold cash at $1.25@1.27. Clover was easier at $4.95@5.00 and rather dull.

The street markets were active and prices generally firm. Peaches are still in good demand and California fruit in general request. Oranges of the Jamaica and Louisiana varieties are scarce and salable at $9.50@11.00 per brl. The first consignment of Florida oranges will arrive about the middle of the present month. Hides showed no improvement, and wool was steady at quotations. The cargo lumber market was active and firm, and an excellent yard trade was reported at the schedule of prices adopted Thursday. Eggs were firm, hay more plentiful and easier, and potatoes steady at 35@38c per bu.

They say that Ira the Great bought over 1,000,000 bu of wheat in this market yesterday.

That 12 car-loads of wheat last week was not the first this season bought for St. Catharines, Canada. A vessel cargo went thither from Chicago a few days previously.

It is reported that there is yet some 2,000,000 bu of old corn in cribs along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy lines. The first car-load of new corn (of the season) arrived here yesterday from Southeastern Kansas. It inspected no grade, but is a good article, and sold at 45c per bu.

There is a rather large quantity of corn in store in New York, but it is reported to be all held for export and bought for that purpose.

Milwaukee seemed to be in a ferment yesterday over the news that the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange has figured out a deficiency of 160,000,000 bu in the European wheat crop as compared with the average of several years past. This would be 216,000,000 bu less than the wheat crop of last year for the eighteen European countries embraced in the reports to the Vienna Conference. The news in not new. It was telegraphed here substantially nearly a fortnight ago, and did not cause much of a sensation then. Europe is short of wheat, but has large stocks for the present, and is not obliged to force up prices by purchasing wheat now, especially as American millers are rushing in flour at a rate which cannot be maintained through the crop year, if our own crop statistics be of any value. Some people here estimate that the United States cannot spare more than 140,000,000 before next harvest, and that includes the surplus of the Pacific Slope.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Monday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
October	$ 10.52½	$10.45 @10.70	$10.50
November	10.45	10.50 @10.70	10.52½
Year	10.37½	10.37½@10.60	10.42½
January	11.30	11.25 @11.45	11.32½
February	11.42½	......@11.50	11.47½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
October	$ 7.85	$7.80 @ 7.87½	$7.80
November	7.62½	7.62½@ 7.72½	7.60
Year	7.67½	7.60 @ 7.62½	7.55
January	7.57½	7.65 @ 7.75	7.67½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 5.72½	$......@ 5.85	$ 5.90
October	5.72½	5.80 @ 5.97½	5.90
November	5.77½	5.82½@ 5.90	5.82½
Year	5.67½	5.80 @ 5.90	5.77½
January	5.80	5.80 @ 5.90	5.80
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red cash	$ 1.02	$1.02 @ 1.02¼	$1.02¼
No. 3 red	95	......@ 95	95
No. 2 spring	96⅛	96 @ 96¼	96
No. 3 spring	84½	......@ 84½	84½
Reg. October	95⅞	96 @ 96⅛	96⅛
November	98	98⅛@ 98¼	98⅛
December	1.00⅝	1.00 @ 1.00⅞	1.00⅝
May	1.08	1.08 @ 1.08⅜	1.07⅞
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	49⅛	49 @ 49¼	49⅛
High mixed	49⅝	49⅛@ 49⅝	49⅛
Rejected	46⅛	46 @ 46⅛	46
October	49⅛	49⅛@ 49¼	49⅛
November	48⅝	48⅝@ 48⅞	48⅜
The year	47⅛	46⅞@ 47⅛	46⅞
May	49⅜	49⅜@ 49⅝	49⅛
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	27⅞	27⅞@ 28	27⅞
October	28	27⅞@ 28	27⅞
November	28⅛	28⅛@ 28¼	28⅛
Year	27⅛	......@ 27⅛	27⅛
May	32¼	32⅛@ 32½	32⅜
RYE.			
No. 2	56	......@ 56	56
October	56	55⅞@ 56	55⅞
November	58	58 @ 58¼	58
December	59⅛	59⅛@ 59⅜	59⅛
BARLEY.			
No. 2 cash	61	......@ 60	60
No. 2 October	61½	......@ 60	60
No. 2 November	63	......@ 62	62
No. 3 in store	44	......@ 43½	43½

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 4.50 @ 4.60
Long clears, loose	5.80 @ 5.85
Short clears, loose	6.10 @ 6.15
Green hams (18@16 lbs)	8.75 @ 8.87½
Sweet pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	11.50 @12.12½
Bacon, short ribs	6.50 @ 6.75
Bacon, short clears	7.00 @ 7.25
Bacon, hams	13.50 @14.25
Mess beef	10.00 @10.25
Beef hams	16.75 @17.00
Winter flours	4.75 @ 5.50
Patents	6.25 @ 7.00
Minnesota bakers'	4.50 @ 5.00
Supers	2.25 @ 3.25
Rye flour	3.00 @ 3.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	11,086	14,389	10,413	8,336
Wheat, bu	83,084	337,952	79,686	283,425
Corn, bu	29..409	145,741	482,277	174,994
Oats, bu	161,379	86,716	221,636	77,496
Rye, bu	37,574	13,379	62,538	21,135
Barley, bu	41,599	58,970	19,545	21,950
Grass seed, lbs	419,251	181,680	413,324	104,499
Flaxseed, lbs	1,745,870	2,807,460	75,116	3,974,840
Broom-corn, lbs	112,040	40,000	73,350	17,569
Cured meats, lbs	393,800	76,750	2,712,817	1,966,752
Canned meats, cases	......	......	4,056	......
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	340,416	......
Beef, tcs	......	......	43	......
Beef, brls	......	......	297	177
Pork, brls	165	80	2,356	3,069
Lard, lbs	34,900	......	902,678	499,615
Cheese, lbs	234,193	......	370,834	......
Butter, lbs	299,702	288,007	291,547	143,240
Dressed hogs, No.	......	......	6	......
Live hogs, No.	11,296	4,451	4,169	3,591
Cattle, No.	5,141	4,647	2,382	2,696
Sheep, No.	377	1,170	842	396
Hides, lbs	251,945	224,555	401,510	296,010
Wool, lbs	85,700	87,643	96,248	231,117
Coal, tons	13,613	19,053	5,957	2,902
Lumber, m feet	16,376	9,614	3,378	3,733
Shingles, m	4,900	2,164	686	501
Salt, brls	3,347	1,182	2,197	6397

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 49 cars contract winter wheat, 41 cars lower grades do, 221 cars No. 2 spring, 63 cars other grades (374 wheat); 427 cars and 12,900 bu contract corn, 440 cars and 23,900 bu lower grades do (867 corn); 183 cars and 9,300 bu contract oats, 65 cars rejected do; 68 cars No. 2 rye, 13 cars lower grades do; 37 cars No. 2 barley, 104 cars lower grades do. Total (1,713 cars) about 1,000,000 bu. Inspected out: 87,776 bu wheat, 343,520 bu corn, 126,601 bu oats, 22,841 bu rye, 1,139 bu barley.

Lake freights were dull on a basis of 3¼c for corn to Buffalo and 4c for wheat do. Room was engaged for 375,000 bu corn and 67,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of articles named at Chicago for the month of September in two years:

	RECEIVED. 1883.	RECEIVED. 1882.	SHIPPED. 1883.	SHIPPED. 1882.
Flour, brls	241,354	276,780	233,000	271,087
Wheat, bu	3,817,419	4,952,425	2,124,031	3,808,175
Corn, bu	11,107,838	4,982,130	10,873,685	3,739,976
Oats, bu	4,681,021	3,213,599	4,391,473	3,943,781
Rye, bu	1,089,321	347,704	929,515	360,033
Barley, bu	959,119	695,951	479,051	365,716
Pork, brls	3,298	2,091	32,413	63,334
Lard, tcs	5,113	13,782	58,750	70,556
Meats, lbs	9,721,109	8,016,257	60,354,083	35,822,577

The exports of wheat and corn, including wheat in flour, from all American ports from Sept. 1, 1883, to Sept. 22, 1883, and the same time previous years:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1883	7,744,000	3,252,000
1882	14,195,000	2,382,000
1881	9,677,000	2,488,000
1880	11,225,000	6,625,000
1879	25,666,000	5,382,000

The following were the exports from the four leading Atlantic seaboard ports for the dates named:

	Week ending Sept. 22 1883.	Since Jan. 1 1883.	Week ending Sept. 23, 1882.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 23 1882.
Flour, brls	147,770	5,015,128	207,473	3,354,943
Wheat, bu	1,092,458	14,092,509	2,695,517	46,678,665
Corn, bu	713,972	38,882,377	144,681	10,586,563
Oats, bu	12,547	119,335	9,781	136,916
Rye, bu	172,653	3,545,677	18,734	1,351,569
Barley, bu	......	......	......	6,625
Pork, brls	4,335	147,286	4,350	177,872
Lard, lbs	5,372,980	188,828,216	4,907,285	158,453,183
Bacon, lbs	6,114,600	276,419,659	3,253,999	243,917,904

The following shows the receipts of the various articles of produce in Chicago from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 2,975,918 brls; wheat, 10,684,259 bu; corn, 57,155,680 bu; oats, 26,720,911 bu; rye, 3,789,553 bu; barley, 4,968,154 bu; flaxseed, 74,776,314 lbs; hog meats, 103,571,835 lbs; lard, 51,769,658 lbs; butter, 58,858,838 lbs; hogs, 3,484,102; cattle, 1,325,512; sheep, 525,211; hides, 49,292,730 lbs; wool, 31,864,2121 lbs; coal, 2,166,-545 tons; lumber, 1,337,935,000 ft; salt, 739,112 brls.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—1,400 sacks springs and 2,000 sacks and 300 brls winters on private terms; 200 sacks low grades at $2.75; 125 brls rye and 1 car-load buckwheat-flour on private terms. Total about 3,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—7 cars bran at $12.00@12.25; 3 cars middlings at $18.00@18.50; 1 car rye feed at $15.75.

WINTER WHEAT—11 cars No. 2 at $1.02@1.02¼; 8 cars No. 3 at 95c; 2 cars new rejected at 80@85c; 1 car old rejected at 80c; 3 cars No. 2 Turkish at $1.00¾; 23 cars by sample at 88c@$1.03. Total about 25,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—1 car No. 1 at 97c; 65 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 96@96½c; 7 cars No. 3 at 84½c; 1 car rejected at 67c; 30 cars by sample at 75@92½c. Total about 58,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 20,000 bu No. 2 winter seller October at $1.02¼, and in spring wheat 80,000 bu seller October at 96¼@96⅛c; 385,000 bu seller November at 98¼@98⅛c; 465,000 bu seller December at $1.00@1.00⅜; 45,000 bu seller January at $1.01½; 70,000 bu seller May at $1.08.

CORN—189 cars No. 2 at 49@49¼c; 188 cars and 21,000 bu high mixed at 46@49⅛c; 17 cars rejected at 47@47½c; 149 cars by sample at 44@55c on track and 45@52½c free on board cars. Total about 495,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 55,000 bu seller October at 49⅛c; 360,000 bu seller November at 48⅜@48⅝c; 10,000 bu seller December at 47⅜c; 80,000 bu seller the year at 46⅞@47⅛c; 35,000 bu seller January at 46⅞@46⅝c; 170,000 bu seller May at 49⅛@49⅝c.

OATS—17 cars and 8,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 27⅞@29c; 31 cars No. 2 white at 29⅛@29⅜c; by sample, 33 cars rejected mixed at 27⅛@29c; 24 cars rejected white at 28@29⅛c; 25 cars No. 2 mixed at 27⅛@29⅛c; 59 cars No. 2 white at 29⅛@31⅛c; 3 cars barley oats at 32c. Total about 152,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 25,000 bu seller November at 28⅛c; 15,000 bu seller May at 32⅜c.

RYE—70 cars No. 2 gilt-edge at 56c; 10,000 bu short receipts at 55⅞c; 15 cars by sample at 46@55⅛c. Total about 100,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 5,000 bu seller October at 55⅞c; 15,000 bu seller January at 60⅛c.

BARLEY—3 cars No. 2 at 60c; 1 car No. 3 at 43½c; by sample, 6 cars No. 5 at 32@41c; 6 cars No. 4 at 35@51c; 66 cars No. 3 at 48@60c; 16 cars No. 2 at 60@63c. Total about 50,000 bu.

MESS PORK—160 brls at $10.55@10.62½. On the afternoon call the sales were: 4,250 brls seller October at $10.50; 1,250 brls seller November at $10.52½@10.55; 250 brls seller December at $10.55; 250 brls seller the year at $10.42½; 4,500 brls seller January at $11.30@11.32½; 250 brls seller February at $11.50.

LARD—No trading on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,000 tcs seller October at $7.80@7.82½; 250 tcs seller November at $7.62½; 1,400 tcs seller January at $7.67½.

MEATS—100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7⅜c; 10,000 pcs do seller December and January at 7⅜c; 250 tcs sweet pickled shoulders seller December and January at 5c; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅛c; 75,000 lbs long clear sides at $5.80@5.82½; short ribs, no trading on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales of short ribs were: 150,000 lbs seller October at $5.90; 150,000 lbs seller November at $5.82½; 50,000 lbs seller the year at $5.80.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was a continued good demand for the better class of butter, and the recent advance was thoroughly sustained. The poorer grades, though to a certain extent neglected, were firm in sympathy. Prices ranged as follows:

Creamery, fancy	28@29	Common grades	13 @15
Do, com'n to choice	22@26	Packing stock	10 @11
Dairy, fancy	21@23	Inferior	8 @ 9
Dairy, choice	19@20	Grease	7 @ 7½
Dairy, fair to good	16@18		

CHEESE—Trade was reported reasonably active and the tone of the market remained firm, notably for full creams, stocks of which are small:

Full cream, cheddar	11¾@12
Full cream, flat, two in a box	12 @12½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9 @10
Skim, common to fair	6 @ 7
Low grades	2 @ 5

EGGS—Were quoted at 21@22c for choice counts and were much sought for. The present high market is accounted for by the fact that there are large stocks in store throughout the Northwest which have not been disturbed yet, and a scarcity is the result. It is not probable that eggs will get any higher this year.

FISH—Codfish were again quoted firm, with George's advanced to $7.00. The supply of mackerel is unimproved. No. 1 whitefish is in somewhat better supply. Trade is fair and improving:

Whitefish—No. 1, per 100 lbs	$5.75@ 6.00
Whitefish—Family, per 100 lbs	1.75@ 1.90
Trout—No. 1, per 100 lbs	4.75@ 5.00
Codfish—Extra George's, per 100 lbs	7.00
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.50
Codfish—Snow-white, boneless, per lb	8¼
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, per 100 lbs	11.50
Mackerel—No. 1 medium, per 100 lbs	8.50
Mackerel—Fat family, per 100 lbs	6.50
Herring—Labrador, per 100 lbs	4.25
Herring—Halifax, per 100 lbs	4.50
Herring—Scaled, per box	40

GREASE—Was steady at the following quotations:

Prime white	6⅛@6¾
Off white	4⅞
Yellow	4⅝
Brown	3¾@4

GREEN FRUITS—Grapes, both domestic and foreign, were in better demand yesterday. There was also a scarcity of oranges and lemons, which sold a shade firmer. The trade along the street was reported as excellent:

Lemons, per box	$5.75@ 7.50
Oranges, Jamaica, per brl	11.00
Oranges, Louisiana, per brl	9.00@10.00
Apples, per brl	1.50@ 3.00
Peaches, Michigan, per basket	35@ 75
Pears, California, per box	3.00@ 3.50
Pears, per basket	50@ 1.00
Grapes, Concord, per lb	5@ 8
Grapes, Delaware, per lb	10@ 14
Grapes, Tokay, per box	5.50@ 6.00
Grapes, Muscats, per box	4.00@ 4.45
Cranberries, per brl	9.00@13.00
Damson plums, choice, per bu	3.00

GROCERIES—Sugars remain firm, as do also coffees, rice, sirups, spices, and most other lines. There is a continued active demand:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5¾@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	18 @25
Maracaibo	13 @14
Mexican, fair to good	11¾@12½
Rio, fancy	12 @12½
Rio, prime to choice	10¾@11½
Rio, fair to good	9¾@10
Rio, roasting	8¾@ 9

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9⅝
Granulated, standard	9⅛
A standard	8¾@ 8⅞
A No. 2	8⅝
Extra C	7¾@ 8⅛
Yellow	6¾@ 7⅛

HIDES—No change was reported in this market, which is slack at quotations:

Green-cured	8
Part cured	7¼
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	6
Calf, per lb	13 @12½
Dry-salted, per lb	11½
Dry flint, No. 1	13½@14
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep pelts	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Prices ranged as before. There was activity both in the city and country demand, and the market had a firm tone:

Carbon, 175 test	15	Linseed, raw	53@54
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Linseed, boiled	56@57
Snow-white, 150 test	14	Whale, winter	72
Lard, extra	63	Sperm	1.35
Lard, No. 1	53	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Lard, No. 2	50	Turpentine	42

POTATOES—Were in fair request at 43@45c per bu for early rose.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was in fair demand yesterday at 9@9½c per lb for choice springs, with a large supply. Game held firm at $4.25@4.50 per doz for prairie chickens and $3.00@3.25 for mallards. Venison saddles were selling at 16c per lb.

SALT—Was steady, as follows:

New York and Saginaw, fine, per brl	$ 1.15
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.50
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.75@1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, ground	1.50

SEEDS—Flax was active and in good demand at $1.31 for choice seed cash. Timothy was less plenty and a shade firmer at $1.25@1.27 for prime. Clover was easier at $4.95 seller the month.

WOOL—Was steady with no notable change in the market:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Medium	34@36	Medium (⅜ and ¼ blood)	24@27
Quarter blood	33@35	Quarter blood	25@26
Coarse	25@30	Low quarter blood	20@22
Fine light	30@34	Coarse and common	15@20
Fine heavy	28@30	Fine light	21@23
Medium tub	32@35	Fine heavy	18@20
Coarse tub	28@33	Fine earthy	15@16

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—The following shows the state of business at the Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter—Extras in creamery	30	....
Extra firsts in creamery	28½	....
Cheese—No trading.		
Eggs—Firsts in fresh, Northern	21	21¼

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

The total receipts and shipments for last week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Cattle	46,450	22,365
Calves	1,646	1,197
Hogs	82,706	35,991
Sheep	15,218	5,254

The receipts and shipments for September this year compare with September, 1882, as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
September, '83	172,388	5,220	337,986	61,423
September, '82	165,804	3,372	234,268	58,495
Increase	6,584	1,848	103,718	2,928
Shipments—				
September, '83	82,09?	3,530	134,822	27,371
September, '82	94,999	1,909	122,843	24,272
Increase	......	1,621	11,979	3,099
Decrease	12,009	......	......	......

The receipts of horses were 1,314, against 994 for September, 1882.

The foregoing figures show a handsome increase in the receipts of all kinds of live stock. The arrivals of hogs were not only more than 100,000 in excess of the total for September last year, but they were of a much better quality, the gain in weight amounting to 26 lbs per head. The average was 258 lbs as against 232 lbs for September, 1882.

G. W. Harper, representing Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., who is just home from the plains on a brief visit, is authority for the statement that the shipments of Western cattle from Oct. 1 to Oct. 21 will amount to 1,060 cars, or about 21,000 head. He estimates that the total shortage as compared with last season will not be less than 25,000 head.

There was fair activity in all branches of the live stock market, and, although the receipts were more than usually liberal, a good clearance was made. Cattle were in heavy supply, and in poor to fair grades an average shrinkage of 10c was noted. Good to best qualities were rather scarce, and sold at firm rates. A load of 1,761-lb steers were taken for export at $6.75—the highest price of the season. Hogs were active and about 5c higher. Sheep were steady.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 11,000; same time last week, 8,354. The receipts were heavy, the number having never been exceeded more than once or twice before. There was not a large supply of fat native cattle, however, and for such grades as are sought for by exporters and the New York and Boston trade the market remained firm; indeed, the best grades were salable at rather better figures than it was possible to get any day last week. For anything grading below good the market was weak and irregularly lower. Some salesmen were fortunate to get about Saturday's figures, while others parted with their stock at fully 10c off. The average decline fell somewhere between 5@10c. At the modified prices there was a free movement, and, large as was the supply, the close of business saw only a few scattering lots remaining in the sale-pens. The offerings of choice beeves were limited to about 150 head, and aside from a load of extra 1,741-lb steers which were taken by an exporter at $6.75, nothing went above $6.45. Most of the sales to shippers, including the dressed-beef men, were at $4.25@5.50. A few rough thin lots were closed out at $3.90@4.00.

There was an excessive supply of native butchers' stock. Texans were plentiful and lower, and as canners gave their almost exclusive attention to the latter the market for native cows, bulls, and mixed lots was extremely dull. Prices were very uneven, but the average decline was rather more than 10c. Sales were at $2.80@3.85 for poor to choice cows, at $2.00@3.75 for bulls, and at $3.75@4.15 for steers. Not all the offerings were taken, and the market had a declining tendency at the close.

Range cattle comprised a large proportion of the supply, and, though in active demand, sold fully 10c lower than at the close of last week. The quality was above the average and there were numerous sales at $4.50@4.60. Some tailings went as low as $3.25@3.50.

Stockers and feeders less active than for a number of days past, and, while prices suffered no very marked decline, the feeling was unqualifiedly weak. Few country buyers were present, and the yard speculators did not seem inclined to do much at the prevailing prices. We quote stockers at $3.00@3.65 and feeders at $3.75@4.25.

Special cable reports to the *Drovers' Journal* indicate a heavy supply of American and Canadian cattle and prices barely steady at 1 c per lb, dressed, for choice cattle. Sheep higher; tops, 18c per lb.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,761	$6.75	22	1,028	4.40
17	1,650	6.45	24	1,245	4.40
18	1,459	6.35	121 Western	1,153	4.40
16	1,266	6.00	58 Western	1,070	4.00
80	1,424	6.20	19	1,094	4.35
54	1,350	5.95	272 Western	1,240	4.50
123	1,370	5.60	17	1,123	4.25
46	1,270	5.40	36	1,293	4.00
20	1,340	5.40	20	1,159	4.00
28	1,349	5.40	17	1,078	4.00
33	1,340	5.35	234 Texas	1,105	4.10
107	1,264	5.30	69	1,162	4.00
34	1,270	5.25	18 Western	1,300	4.00
298	1,306	5.15	283	709	3.82½
11	1,306	5.15	40 Texas	982	4.00
36	1,341	5.15	20 Texas	975	4.00
16	1,238	5.00	110 Texas	879	3.77½
19	1,271	5.00	22 Texas	817	3.55
33	1,221	5.00	547 Texas	887	3.75
21	1,170	4.90	120 Texas	879	3.75
19	1,150	4.85	36 cows	1,094	3.60
36	1,164	4.75	35 stockers	852	3.50
75 Western	1,290	4.60	25 stockers	932	3.75
85 Western	1,311	4.60	43 Western	1,016	3.50
40	1,170	4.80	22 cows	1,083	3.40
40	1,177	4.60	17 cows	1,052	3.50
61	1,151	4.45	16 cows	1,006	3.25
80	1,120	4.40	20 cows	992	3.25
26	1,223	4.30	25 cows	954	3.35
17	1,183	4.50	11 cows	933	3.00
74 Western	1,324	4.60	12 stockers	649	3.00
33	1,173	4.65	18 cows	932	2.90
84 Western	1,335	4.60	20 cows	975	2.87½
82 Western	1,233	4.60	16 cows	888	2.80
163 Western	1,196	4.60			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday 15,000; same time last week, 10,621. There was a pretty full supply for a Monday, but there was a good local and shipping demand, under which the supply was well taken up at strong prices, sales showing an average advance of about 5c. Rough mixed and coarse heavy grades were no more than steady, but light weights and good to best heavy sold fully 5c higher than Saturday. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000 hogs were left over, mostly in speculators' hands. The market closed steady at $4.85@5.40 for poor to choice light and at $4.50@5.20 for inferior to choice heavy. Singers sold as high as $5.50, and there was some trading in culls at $3.50@4.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	202	$4.40	32	185	$4.85	34	202	$5.10
22	217	4.45	59	208	4.85	47	206	5.10
39	245	4.45	47	196	4.87½	49	282	5.10
34	224	4.45	34	205	4.90	38	292	5.12½
37	232	4.50	45	223	4.90	38	308	5.15
33	234	4.55	58	189	4.95	40	303	5.15
51	251	4.55	53	189	4.95	40	374	5.15
36	272	4.60	41	202	5.00	34	190	5.10
52	249	4.60	42	187	5.00	61	202	5.10
59	239	4.60	67	195	5.00	61	199	5.15
44	309	4.65	49	201	5.05	69	293	5.15
67	332	4.65	53	187	5.05	65	194	5.20
42	239	4.65	48	184	5.05	34	305	5.20
52	245	4.70	44	276	5.05	43	187	5.25
42	239	4.70	38	272	5.05	57	186	5.25
33	272	4.70	56	314	5.05	123	228	5.25
48	252	4.70	43	281	5.05	56	182	5.30
42	280	4.75	22	278	5.05	42	187	5.30
56	285	4.75	51	280	5.05	68	192	5.30
38	255	4.75	49	308	5.07½	33	213	5.35
34	278	4.75	37	268	5.10	55	200	5.35
56	176	4.80						

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, 900; same time last week, 2,173. Trade was quiet, with prices showing but slight variation. For good grades the market was firm, and the poorer sorts were no lower than at the close of last week. We quote inferior to choice at $2.25@4.25. A load of extra 122-pound sheep went at $4.50.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
92	95	$4.00	96	128	$4.50
118	91	3.50	100	99	4.00
16 lambs, per hd	....	2.50	108	88	3.60
238	100	3.50	112	85	3.25
107	98	4.00			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,800; consigned through, 128 cars; demand good; prices a shade higher; extra export steers, $6.15@6.40; good to choice steers, $5.70@6.00; good shippers, $5.40@5.75; fair to medium, $4.85@5.25; fat heifers, $4.25@4.50; stockers, common Western to choice Canadas, $3.25@4.25; fat bulls, $3.25@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,600; consigned through, 3 cars; market steady; fair demand; fair to good Western, $3.75@4.50; choice to fancy, $4.50@5.00; Canada lambs, $5.40@5.50; one load extra, $5.65; market closed weak.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; consigned through, 50 cars; in fair demand, but lower rates; good to choice Yorkers, $5.30@5.45; grassers and Michigan, $4.80@5.20; good medium and heavy, $5.25@5.50; choice selected heavy, $5.50@5.65; pigs, $4.25@4.75.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,446 head, making 15,000 for the week; firm at full price for good and prime steers; dull and lower for ordinary and common native steers and all offerings of Texas and Colorado stock. Extremes, native steers, $4.60@6.70; Colorado do, $4.95@5.10; Texas do, $4.20@4.95. Exporters used 16 car-loads, and paid $5.90@6.70 per cwt. for good and prime selections. Exports 650 live cattle for the week ended Saturday, 200 live cattle, 250 live sheep, 7,600 quarters of beef, 954 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,600 head, making 37,740 head for the week; sheep steady and firm at $3.75@5.25 per cwt. Lambs dull and lower at $5.25@6.50, with a few very choice sold at $6.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,800 head, making 31,800 for the week; live hogs quiet at $5.25@6.00 per cwt.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—HOGS—Steady; light, $5.00@5.10; heavy, $5.00@5.15; packing, $4.50@4.90; receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 1,800.

CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 100; steady on light reports; supply chiefly butcher stuff; no exports offered; medium to good shipping, $4.50@5.25; common natives, $4.00@4.50; Texans, $3.50@4.15; Indians, $3.50@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none; very quiet; unchanged; fair to prime, $3.25@4.00; Texans, $2.50@3.50.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1.—BEEF CATTLE—Market slow; prices, in view of quality, ½c higher; best beeves, $5.25@5.75; first quality, $4.00@5.00; medium, $3.37½@3.75; ordinary, $3.00@3.37½; most sales at $3.50@5.37½. Receipts, 1,751 head.

SWINE—Fair supply, moderate to good demand; quotations, 6½@7½c. Receipts, 5,707.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,950; quotations, sheep, $3.00@5.00; lambs, $4.00@6.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,579. Market active; prices 10@15c higher than last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,500; market fair; Philadelphias, $5.35@5.50; Yorkers, $5.25@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,200; market fair; prices 25c higher than last week.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800 head; weaker; native steers, 1,400 lbs, $5.50; Texas steers, 885 lbs, $3.35@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,690 head; lower, $4.55@4.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 80 head; quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $4.00@5.30; packing and butchers', $4.50@5.30; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,300.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was very active, about 25 cargoes being disposed of during the forenoon. Shingles were in demand, with small receipts, but did not change in price. Country dealers were prominent among the buyers, being anxious to get their stocks in before the close of navigation. Piece-stuff was quoted at $9.25@9.50; common inch at $11.00@12.00; lath at $1.55@1.60; shingles at $2.05@2.15 for standard, $2.20@2.30 for choice, $2.35@2.65 for extras. The yard trade was active at the following quotations:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$ 48.00
Same, 1¼@1½ inch	46.00
A and B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	32.00@40.00
2x4 B select	22.00
First, second, and third clear finishing	40.00@46.00
A to D stock boards, 12 inches	19.00@33.00
A to C box boards	31.00@36.00
A to C dressed flooring, 6-inch	24.00@38.00
Fencing flooring, 6-inch	17.00
Clear A, B, and C 4-inch flooring	23.00@33.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft	21.50
A and B siding	18.00@20.50
Common boards, 14@18 ft	14.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft	18.00
No. 2 boards, 12 to 20 ft	12.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Shoulders dull at 29s 6d. Hams—Long cut dull at 60s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 54s.

TALLOW—Prime city dull at 41s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed firmer at 5s 4¾d. Wheat—Spring, No. 2 new, steady at 8s 3d; No. 1 white steady at 8s 6d; new Western winter steady at 8s 9d. Receipts of wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 48,000 qrs; from Pacific, 18,250 qrs; from other sources, 40,000 qrs; receipts of corn, 76,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—10s 6d@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Winter wheat, 8s 6d@8s 11d; spring, 8s 3d@8s 6d; California, 8s 10d@9s; club, 9s 1d@9s 6d. New corn, 5s 4¾d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—3 p. m.—COTTON—Firmer at 5 13-16@5 15-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,900.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 40s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 55s.

STOCKS—Beef, 2,300 tcs; pork, 1,260 brls; bacon, 22,089 boxes; shoulders, 2,409 boxes; cheese, 141,000 boxes; butter, 2,400 pkgs; lard, 5,900 tons.

ANTWERP, Oct. 1.—PETROLEUM—20@20¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—12 m.—Wheat and corn firmer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn quiet. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent—In moderate demand. Pork, 73s. Lard dull at 40s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 38s 6d; S. C., 34s 6d. Cheese firmer at 55s. Tallow, 41s 9d. Beef, 83s. MARK LANE—Wheat steadier. Corn steady. Weather in England cool.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmer. Corn firmer. MARK LANE—Wheat steadier. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steadily held. Corn quiet. Country markets for wheat—English and French steady. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the last week, 70,000@75,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour steady. Weather in England cool.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Winter wheat moderately active for prompt delivery and quoted generally stronger, graded stock showing an advance for the day of about ⅛@⅜c a bu, closing firmly, on restricted offerings, notwithstanding that the contract deliveries were to a fair aggregate, estimated at about 400,000 bu, and a further addition to the stock of wheat in warehouse at 830,000 bu; rather more of an export call noted, though the hardening tendency in ocean grain freights was against the outward movement; spring wheat attracted a little more attention at about previous figures. Sales included 78,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.13¼@1.13½ in elevator and $1.13⅜@1.15 afloat and delivered, closing at $1.13½ in elevator. No. 2 futures: October, $1.12¾@1.12⅞, closing at $1.12⅞; November, $1.14⅛@1.15, closing at $1.14⅞; December, $1.16⅞@1.17⅜, closing at $1.17⅛; January, $1.19⅛@1.19⅜, closing at $1.19⅜; February, $1.21@1.21⅜, closing at $1.21⅜. Corn—Of special interest to the trade were the unusually large contract deliveries—said to have reached about 750,000 bu, the bulk of which found its way to one prominent house, credited with the recent extensive sales for export, thus in great measure providing an outlet for the anticipated receipts of contract stock. A fair business, in good part for export, reported for prompt delivery at irregular and generally easier prices. Sales included No. 2 afloat and delivered promptly within the range of 61½@62¾c, mostly at 62@62½c, closing at 62⅜c, and in elevator in the close 61@61⅜c; No. 2 white in elevator at 60⅛c. No. 2 futures: October, 61⅛@61⅜c, closing at 61⅜c; November, 61⅛@61¼c, closing at 61⅜c; December, 60⅝@60⅞c, closing at 60⅛c; January, 59½c, closing at 59c. Oats gained for the day about ¼@¾c a bu, for prompt delivery on a fair inquiry, while on a livelier speculative movement holding to comparative steadiness on the option list, notwithstanding the heavy contract deliveries, said to have reached about 500,000 bu, and the addition of about 8,800 bu to the stock in store. Sales included No. 2 white, in elevator at 36c; No. 2 white, 36⅛c; No. 2 Chicago quoted afloat at 36¼@36¾c; No. 2 oats futures: October, 34⅝c, closing at 34⅝c; November, 36⅛@36¼c, closing at 36⅛c; December, 38c, closing at 38c; January, 39⅛@39⅜c, closing at 39⅛c; May, 41c, closing at 41c. Rye steady on a moderate inquiry at 67½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruled firm, on, however, a very moderate movement for prompt delivery and unusually tame speculation. Mess pork has been in moderate request for prompt delivery, closing at $11.62½@12.00 for inspected as to brands. Dressed hogs moderately active; city heavy averages quoted at $6½@7⅛c, and pigs at 7⅜c. Cut meats weaker and inactive; pickled bellies, in bulk, 14lb, 7¾c; do, 12 lb, at 8c; pickled shoulders, in bulk, 6c; smoked shoulders, 7¼@7⅜c; pickled hams, 14c; smoked do, 15@15½c. Bacon very quiet here; long clear at 6⅜c, and for Western delivery, long and short clear October, at $6.00 asked. Western steam lard in light demand for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $8.25. Futures: October $8.15@8.16, closing at $8.15 bid; November, closing at $7.98@8.03; December, $8.00, closing at $7.95@7.97; year, closing at $7.94@7.96; January, closing at $7.90@8.00; February, closing at $8.06@8.07; March, closing at $8.06@8.08.

TALLOW—Quiet; prime quoted at 7 11-16c.

SUGARS—Raw more active at 6⅝@6 11-16c for fair refining muscovado. Refined steady and in fair request.

FREIGHTS—A generally firm but quiet market has been reported today. Accomodation was in most request for grain, flour, cotton, lard, and bacon in the berth freight line. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 1s 3d@1s 9d as to routes, local, 1s 6d; provisions through and local at 11s 3d@15s (local at 12s 6d@15s).

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—COTTON—Firm at 10⅝@10¾c; futures steady: October, 10.45c; November, 10.57c; December, 10.69c; January, 10.81c; February, 10.95c; March, 11.08c; April, 11.20c; May, 11.31c; June, 11.42c; July, 11.52c; August, 11.60c.

FLOUR—Dull; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@7.40.

GROCERIES—Coffee stronger; Rio, $7.00@8.65. Molasses dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, $1.14½.

TURPENTINE—39@40c.

EGGS—Western fresh firm; fairly active.

BUTTER—Firm for choice; 11@30c.

CHEESE—Stronger; Western flat, 9@11½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 272,900 bu; corn, 432,000 bu; oats, 108,000 bu; flour, 19,000 brls.

EXPORTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 75 bu; flour, 3,000 brls.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Howard street and Western superfine, $4.25@4.65; extra, $4.75@4.75; family, $5.00@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.08¼@1.08⅝; October, $1.10⅛@1.10⅜; November, $1.11⅝@1.11⅞; December, $1.14⅛@1.14⅜; January, $1.17⅛@1.17⅜. Corn—Western steady; dull; mixed spot, 59½@60½c; October, 59@59½c; November, 59½@59⅝c; year, 55½@56⅛c. Oats steady, with a fair inquiry; Western white, 37@38c; mixed, 35@37c. Rye steady at 63@66c.

HAY—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, 14.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $13.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7⅛@7⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅝c; clear rib sides, 8⅝c. Hams, 13½@14½c. Lard—Refined, 10c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 10@20c; creamery, 26@28c.

EGGS—Firm at 21c.

PETROLEUM—Strong; refined, 8¼@8⅝c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¼@10¼c. Sugar easy; A soft, 8⅝c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.18@1.18½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 11-64d; flour, 1s 9d; grain, 5d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 768,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; 96¼c cash; 97⅞c November; 99⅝c December. Corn—Nothing doing. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye firmer; 56½c for No. 1; 56c for No. 2; 53½c for extra No. 3.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $10.50 cash and October; $11.30 January. Lard—Prime steam, $7.85 cash and October; $7.70 January.

HOGS—Higher; $4.50@4.95.

BUTTER—Firm.

CHEESE—Firm.

EGGS—Steady; 21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 23,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; barley, 48,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; barley, 22,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Rye flour firm; $3.75 for pure.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, receded, ... weak; fresh No. 2 red, $1.1... No. 2 red, October ... $1.10½; November, $1.12½ ... ; January, $1.16@1.16¼. ...

easier; car-lots steady, with a fair demand; No. 3 mixed, 59@59½c; No. 3 yellow, 60c; steamer mixed, 59½c; sail mixed, 60¾c; sail mixed, October, 59¼@59¾c; November, 59¼@59½c; December, 57½@58c; January, 56¼@58c. Oats higher: No. 2 mixed, 34c; rejected white, 34c; No. 3 white, 35½@36c; No. 2 white, 37c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Beef—Mess, $13.50@14.00; India mess, f. o. b., $19.00. New mess pork, $12.50@13.00; prime mess, $15.50. Hams—Smoked, $15.50@16.00. Lard steady; city refined, $9.00@9.25; steam, $8.40.

BUTTER—Choice firm and in good demand; 10@30c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged at 24@26c.

CHEESE—Steady, with a fair demand; full cream, 10¾@11¼c; fair to good, 9½@10¼c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 111,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull with a very moderate trade; high mixed, 65½c; steamer yellow, 64½c; No. 2 mixed, 64c; steamer mixed, 63c. Oats quiet but fairly firmer; No. 1 white, 43@44c; No. 2 white, 39½c; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 1 mixed, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 36@37c; at the call October No. 2 white oats sold at 38½c and December at 40½c.

FLOUR—Dull; market with no material change in prices; Western superfine, $3.25@3.50; Michigan, $5.25@5.60; winter patents, $6.50@7.00; Minnesota patents, $6.75@7.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Fair trade with prices steady; mess, $13.25; prime mess, new, $16.00@17.00; extra prime, $13.00. Lard dull and easy at 8¾@8¾c. Hams, 13@14c. Live hogs, 5¼@5½c; dressed hogs, 6¾@6½c. Beef—Quiet market, with prices steady; mess, $11.00; extra mess, $12.00; extra plate, $13.00. Fresh beef—Light trade, with low grades firm; light steers, 6½@8c; heavy, 8½@9½c; hinds, 7@13c; fores, 4½@6½c.

BUTTER—Steady market, with choice grades firm; Northern creamery, 27@29c; Western, 26@28c, held at 22@24c; Northern dairy, 22@26c; Western, 16@21c; ladle, 12@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,275 brls, 9,050 sacks; corn, 27,945 bu; oats, 49,145 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat ¼@½c better and dull; No. 1 white, $1.09@1.09½; No. 2 do, $1.04; rejected, 83c; No. 2 red, cash, $1.05½@1.08; October, $1.05½; November, $1.07¾; December, $1.09¾; January, $1.12; February, $1.14; No. 3 red, 98c; rejected, 88@90c. Corn, cash active; futures dull; high mixed, 52½c; No. 2, cash or October, 52¼c; November, 55½c; rejected, 48c; no grade, 47c. No. 2 white, 52¼c; No. 3 do, 48½c. Oats dull and easier; No. 2, cash or October, 29½c; November, 30½c; December, 30¾@31c; rejected, 28½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime medium, cash, $4.90; October, $4.85@4.90; November, $4.90@4.95; No. 2, $4.65.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.09½; No. 2 do, $1.04; rejected, 85c; No. 2 red winter, cash, $1.05@1.06; October, $1.05; November, $1.07¾; December, $1.09½; January, $1.11¾. Corn dull; easier; high mixed, 52½c; No. 2, cash and October, 52c; November, 52¼c; January, 49½c; rejected, 49c; no grade, 47c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, cash and October, 29½c; November, 30½c; December, 31c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 82,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; fairly active; No. 2 red, $1.01¾@1.02¾ cash; $1.02¾ October; $1.04¾ November; $1.07¾ December; $1.09¾ January; No. 3 red, 96@97¼c. Corn slow; easier; 40@46½c cash and October; 44½c bid November; 42½@42¼c year. Oats easier; inactive; 25½@26c cash; 25¾c October; 27½@27¼c November; 25¼c year. Rye slow; 50½c. Barley quiet at 60@70c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 19@19½c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1.30@1.32.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

BRAN—Quiet at 61c at mill.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Firmer feeling, but only small jobbing trade done.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon call suspended this week in consequence of the fair.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, $1.07½; October, $1.07¾; November, $1.08; December, $1.09¾; No. 2 white, $1.02½; receipts, 52,000 bu; shipments, 37,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 52½c bid. Oats—No. 2 white, 31½c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—COTTON—Future deliveries at first call brought an advance of .11@.12c. After the call they advanced another .04@.05c, and then after various fluctuations declined .01@.02c below the opening prices. At the third call October brought 10.46c, November 10.58c, December 10.70c, January 10.82c, February 10.95c, March 11.08c, April 11.22c. May was offered at 11.33c, June at 11.44c, July at 11.53c, and August at 11.60c. Futures closed quiet but steady; October, .05c higher; November, .08c; the others .01c higher than last Saturday. Spot cotton unchanged, at 10½c for middling upland, old crop, with sales of 335 bales to spinners, 200 on speculation, 800 in transit, and 300 delivered on contracts.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 1.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10c; low middling, 9¾c; good ordinary, 9¼c; net receipts, 7,315 bales; gross, 7,500; exports coastwise, 2,7.0; sales, 2,000; stock, 56,445.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—COTTON—Strong; middling, 10 3-16c; low middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9 5-16c; net receipts, 6,500 bales; gross, 7,000; exports, Great Britain, 4,900; France, 5,500; coastwise, 80; sales, 3,700; stock, 68,440.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 10¼c; receipts, 2,440 bales; shipments, 1,096; stock, 11,805; sales, 850.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10½c; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 650; stock, 5,200.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 1.—PETROLEUM—Crude oil slightly weaker; total runs last three days, 222,821 brls; total shipments Saturday and Sunday, 171,168; charters, 50,722; clearances, 6,196,100. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.15½; closed at $1.14½; highest price, $1.15½; lowest, $1.14¼.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.—PETROLEUM—Dull; weaker; United certificates closed at $1.14½. Afternoon session quiet; not much doing. Opened at $1.14½, advanced to $1.14¾, weakened, and closed at $1.14½.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—The cheese market here was buoyant today, and the sales aggregated 5,769 boxes at 9¼@10¼c for skims and 12c for full creams. Butter was fairly active at 28@29c, the latter figure ruling, and sales of 35,040 lbs.

WHISKY.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 1.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—WHISKY—Strong at $1.13.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 36c.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Sanford Manufacturing Company, 11 crates bottles; A. Magnus, 200 sacks rice; J. V. Farwell & Co., 23 cases dry goods; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, 110 packages varnish, 12 casks chalk; Hagan & Co., 10 kegs castings; Wilson Bros., 6 cases hosiery; Lyon & Healy, 30 cases musical instruments; J. J. McGrath; 3 cases paperhangings; T. Hickey, 2 octavos rum; J. King, 3 cases dried flowers; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 7 cases albums; G. & A. Hayden, 7 cases guns; Leowenthal, Kaufman & Co., 1 case woodenware; Mandel Bros., 3 cases dry goods; J. T. Relling & Co., 2 cases books; G. Fugay, 1 case machinery; J. S. Schloge, 1 case corks; Holm & Anderson, 42 cases mushrooms, etc.; P. F. Gillespie, 57 cases mushrooms, etc.; Thorwart & Roehling, 3 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 7 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 3 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 14 cases cigars; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 2 cases cigars; L. C. Pardee, 41 cases mushrooms, etc.; Johnson & Heywood, 53 cases peas, sardines, etc.; C. Jevne, 85 cases mushrooms, etc.; F. Prussing, 52 cases peas, etc.; Smith Bros. & Co., 28 cases mushrooms, etc.; Best & McElchaney, 32 cases peas, etc.; C. D. Peacock, 4 cases clocks, etc.; Willoughby, Hill & Co., 1 case hosiery; J. Frilor, 1 case ironware; S. Hart, 1 case dry goods; C. M. Linington, 1 case needles; M. Thome, 1 case hair; T. A. Kochs, 1 case cottons; C. M. Koltd, 1 case dry goods; J. M. Locke & Co., 74 barrels fish; B. Blumenthal, 1 barrel castings; Cavnaugh & Co., 10½ casks whisky; F. & E. Jaeger & Co., 50 crates earthenware; C. Himrod & Co., 9,600 pounds pig-iron. Collections, $15,733.30.

THE OARSMEN.

HULTON, Pa., Oct. 1.—Soon after 2 o'clock the veterans were called out, and at 2:20 the word "Go" was given, Faulkner springing to the front at once. Uebert second, Taylor third, and Coulter last. Faulkner kept the lead over the entire course, and won easily by three lengths. Time, 22:46.

The contestants for the professional race, which was the final one of the regatta, then came out. When the start was made Conley took the lead, closely followed by Ross, with Teemer, Hosmer, and Hamm bringing up the rear in the order named. At the three-quarters going down Hamm passed the others and came up almost even with Conley. In this way the buoy was turned, the mile and a half being made in 8 minutes and 59 seconds. On the home-stretch Hamm spurted and went to the front, but Teemer quickly overtook him, and for the last three-quarters of a mile the race was between these two. Near the finish Teemer took the lead, and came home winner by four lengths. Time, 20:11. Hosmer's boat sprung a leak at the buoy and he stopped rowing.

SUICIDE.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Oct. 1.—[Special.]—News was received this afternoon to the effect that Laura O. Brown, of Muncie, Ind., committed suicide by hanging herself at Vinland, a small station nine miles southeast of here. She had been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, for several months. On returning from church Sunday she was found by one of the family hanging from one of the rafters of the corn-crib suspended by a leather strap. A note bearing no signature was found stating that she was tired of life and bidding them all good-by. Deceased was 22 years old and quite good looking. No cause can be assigned for her rash act.

Honored for Life.

Dr. J. C. Chanonhouse, of Eganville, Ontario, Canada, writes in favor of the great pain-cure, St. Jacobs Oil. The Hon. Billa Flint, Life Senator of the Dominion Parliament, also says it cured him of rheumatism.

THE COUNCIL.

Advertisers Can Rent Stands by Applying to the Firm of Harrison & Doyle.

Ald. White and Sweeney Discuss Temperance with Personal Illustrations.

The Former Has an Altercation with the Mayor and "Serves Notice" on Him—Viaduct Inspection.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Quinn, and Colvin.

POLICE-COURT APPOINTMENTS.

A communication was received from the Mayor, asking concurrence in the following appointments: Police Magistrates—George Kersten, East Chicago avenue; Charles J. White, Desplaines street; O. P. Ingersoll, West Twelfth street; Peter Foote, Harrison street. Clerks—August Timm, East Chicago avenue; M. F. Le Buy, Desplaines street; R. Sheridan, Twelfth street; W. C. Clingen, Harrison street. Bailiffs—John Kelly, Desplaines street; Charles Hefter, West Twelfth street. Referred to the Committee on Police.

BOXES TO RENT.

A communication was received from the Mayor stating that the man who offered $40,000 for the use of the police-patrol boxes for advertising purposes had backed out, and two or three had had advertisements painted on them "in order to show that the boxes would be improved rather than disfigured."

The Mayor and Chief of Police were authorized "to act in the matter"—in other words, to let the boxes out to the highest bidder.

AN ENTERPRISING RAILROAD.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works stating that the track on Hickory street, across Chicago avenue, had been laid without authority. He had seen the attorney of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, who admitted this, but said the rails would be removed when the company was notified to take them up.

Ald. Sweeney moved that the Commissioner be instructed to give the notice.

Ald. Sullivan stated that Goose Island had been gridironed by the company without authority, they having put a track across Division street during the vacation of the Council.

Ald. Purcell moved to refer the order to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division.

SPECIMEN ORATORY.

Ald. White made a speech in opposition, but wasn't very clear.

Ald. Sweeney—What do you want, George?

Ald. White—I want something more than a whisky interest or a lager-beer interest to cast my vote ——

Ald. Sweeney—A point of order.

The Chairman—What is it?

Ald. Sweeney—My point is that the gentleman is a walking distillery already.

The Chairman—You are out of order.

Ald. White—If whisky was the issue tonight I would really believe the gentleman was in order. Commencing in the humblest capacity as he did of malt liquor, and making out a place even with the appointed Legislature in this city that controlled a small license, able as he was in his great and broad capacity, and with the influence that he, sir, could swing as a member of the Municipal Government, that to bring to bear not only all those of fermented liquors but those with distilling—commencing, sir, within without fermented liquor with distilled, would have but little capacity within his brain.

Ald. Sweeney rose to defend his rights, saying he would have them, too.

Ald. White didn't wish to be disturbed by the gentleman.

Ald. Sweeney—I don't propose to be abused, and if the gentleman does it I'll knock him down.

Ald. White—I don't know how the gentleman is going to help himself. There is only one capacity in which he is my superior, and that is in ignorance, and beyond that I will cater to nothing, will yield nothing, and if he wants to challenge me or champion any right by the power of ignorance, I, sir, will tell to the gentleman of the Seventeenth, beyond that I will yield nothing and accede nothing.

Ald. Geohegan made the point that the gentleman wasn't talking to the question.

The Chairman—He'll get to it after awhile.

Ald. White—Yes, I drive the golden spike, like his Honor. [Laughter.]

The Alderman finally finished his speech, whereupon a motion to suspend the rules to pass was lost, and the document was sent to the Committee on Railroads.

A SCAVENGER FUND.

A communication was received from Health Commissioner De Wolf stating that, owing to the subsidence of small-pox in July, he had saved about $10,000, and asking that he be authorized to expend this to continue the extra scavenger work now in progress. So ordered.

FIRE AND WATER.

Ald. Mannier handed in an ordinance amending the fire ordinance so as to make more stringent the regulations regarding the rebuilding of frame shanties after their partial destruction by time or fire. It went to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The Committee on Fire and Water recommended the exchange of the engine-house on Dearborn avenue, near Huron street, for $1,375 and a lot on Erie street west of La Salle avenue. The price of the former on this basis is $155 a foot.

Ald. Geohegan said he owned a lot opposite the one on Erie street, and an engine-house would never go there. The proper place for it was on La Salle or Huron street.

ANOTHER RUCTION.

Ald. White made another long speech, during which he referred to the Mayor and his young bride, and was called to order.

Ald. Lawler—I move that this Council adjourn for ten minutes to go into prayer.

No one was able to see the point, so there was no laughter.

The report was deferred.

Ald. White got into a dispute with the Mayor, and "served notice" upon the latter that he couldn't run the Council "in a high-handed outrage," said outrage consisting of an attempt to suppress him with the gavel when he was out of order.

The Mayor used the gavel again.

Ald. White didn't care whether he liked that kind of talk or not.

There was a test of strength between Ald. White's tongue and the gavel, and the latter came off victorious, though the former said at intervals, "I don't care who is in the chair. I can stand here and insist upon my rights as long as the Chair dare usurp the position that I in part helped to place him in, and the people of this Municipal Government has their right and wishes of one part of this Municipal Legislature."

The report of the committee was made a special order for Monday week.

POOL-TABLES.

Ald. Lawler presented an order directing the Law Department to send in an ordinance exempting from license pool-tables, etc., where nothing is charged by the proprietors. Passed.

VIADUCT INSPECTION.

The same Alderman submitted the following, which was adopted:

"*Ordered*, By the City Council that the Commissioner of Public Works have the viaducts examined along the Chicago River and report their condition to this Council, those needing repairs, and the estimated cost of putting such viaducts in safe condition. Also, that should the Commissioner find, in his judgment, any viaduct which should be needing repairs immediately that he order such repairs done."

IN FAVOR OF SMOKE.

Ald. Wickersham, by request of the signers, presented a petition asking for the repeal of the smoke ordinance, believing it "impractical" to enforce it, and, "consequently, it is a burden to our manufacturers, tugs, and railroads." It is signed by forty-three people and firms, one of them handling soft coal. Referred to the Committe on Health.

The Council then adjourned.

THRIFTLESS TOILERS.

Why the Wages of Laborers Appear to Them Scant.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin*: The country is surfeited with discussions in the newspapers and the magazines in the declarations of trades unions and in the testimony taken before labor commissions to the effect that the laborers are everywhere dissatisfied with their wages because they cannot earn enough under the present system for what they deem a just support.

This is the alpha and the omega of all their complaints. It is not denied that the laborers and the artisans of the United States receive more money for their toil than in any other country in the world. And yet they say they are constantly feeling the narrowness of a scanty maintenance.

Now the question properly arises, How do they spend the money which they receive in the form of wages? Do they spend their earnings wisely? Estimates have been made by careful statisticians as to the manner in which the laborers of the United States expend their earnings. And it is estimated that they spend $400,000,000 annually for drink—that is, for whisky and beer—and $100,000,000 annually for tobacco in its various forms of cigars, cigarets, smoking, and chewing. Here is a sink of $500,000,000 annually for articles which are not necessaries. The enormousness of the amount can be better understood when it is stated that this consumption of whisky, beer, and tobacco would pay the interest on thirteen thousand millions of National debt.

There can be no abiding prosperity among the workmen of the United States until they save and put aside annually the sum which they waste for whisky, beer, and tobacco. There is no nation in the world in which the laboring men waste their money so prodigally on absurdities.

How many thousands are there even in this City of Milwaukee who refuse to take a newspaper of any kind because they prefer to spend the small sum of money which it requires in whisky, beer, and cigars? This is the salient, ugly fact prominent throughout the land. How many thousands of new dwellings could be erected, how many thousands of homes could be rendered more comfortable and pleasant if the members of the household gave up only one-half their usual allowance to their cravings for stimulants? How many thousands of farms are thus guzzled away every year, or vanish into smoke.

The truth is, that the laborers of the United States will never have that measure of prosperity which they can and ought to enjoy until they restrain their cravings for drink and tobacco. When the laborers more thoroughly learn the practice of self-denial in those matters which are not necessaries there will be a much larger surplus to their account when the wolf of hard times visits every household, as he is sure to do periodically in the United States.

Building societies, which are so common in England, and which secure to laborers thousands of pleasant homes, are not common in the United States because the annual reserve which these associations require is expended by too many of our laborers in the purchase of whisky, beer, and tobacco.

We do not contend that laborers should cease buying some of these luxuries, but we do insist that the expenditure for stimulants should be just as small as possible, because a home can be rendered more comfortable without the use of any one of them, and at the same time the temper of its inmates will be better fitted to perform all the duties of life.

A REMARKABLE GROWTH.

Facts Which the Records of the Custom-House Disclose.

That Chicago ranks among the first of American cities which extensively import foreign merchandise is a fact too obvious, from the daily showing which the newspapers publish, to evade notice. Year by year, since an act of Congress established our Custom-House and arranged for direct transportation, this feature of commercial industry has expanded, until the records now show daily receipts of hundreds of cases of merchantable goods. In a recent review of these records a city reporter was astonished at the large proportion of musical goods which appeared on the lists, and closer investigation deepened astonishment to amazement at the enormous number of cases which one music house alone is constantly receiving from European manufacturers. The incident called to the reporter's retentive memory a time two or three years ago when he had published a statement of the importations of the music house of Lyon & Healy for one year, the dimensions of which had excited much comment among the readers of the city press. Upon looking over the files he found the issue to be that of Nov. 6, 1880, and the number of cases for the entire year ending Oct. 1, 760. This was, indeed, a large number for the consumption of one house alone out of the many music houses which Chicago boasts of, and to satisfy a personal curiosity the statistic-hunter set himself to the task of finding out how much, if any, this enterprising house had increased its importing business during the corresponding year ending Oct. 1, 1883. Commencing on Monday, Oct. 1, he traced back through the dates of the record, but before he had gone beyond a quarter of a year he stopped satisfied, for from the 1st of July to the 1st of October, a period of barely three months, it was shown that the firm had imported 712 cases, or nearly as many as were imported during the entire fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1880. Such an increase was almost incredible, but as "figures cannot lie," and the reporter's estimate was carefully made, there was no avoiding the solid fact. Such a development, however, caused a press representative to call upon Messrs. Lyon & Healy with a view to ascertain, if possible, what their facilities were for storing and disposing of such an enormous quantity of goods. He was gratified to find both of these ambitious gentlemen at their headquarters in the large four-story building at the corner of State and Monroe streets. Both members of the firm were too deeply engrossed in their business to spare much time in satisfying an inquisitor's curiosity, but he was able to learn that, in addidon to the immense stock which is displayed in their large business house proper, they have a warehouse containing 13,500 square feet of floor room which is constantly stocked with goods in bulk, a good proportion of which is reshipped by them in original cases, which are not opened until they reach the consumers. In this storehouse over 600 cases of musical merchandise are kept constantly on hand to draw from as the demands of trade require. The annual sales of Messrs. Lyon & Healy aggregate upwards of a million dollars, and they are the largest importers of musical goods in America by a considerable per cent. All this and much more go to show that Chicago has unquestionably the largest general music house in the world. This is a proud thing to be able to say, and for the ability to say it the city is in debt to the enterprise and energy of Messrs. Lyon & Healy.

Go to the manufacturer for bargains in parlor suites. Holton, 228 Wabash avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, ON INDIANA-AV., between Eighteenth and Twenty-third-sts., a black cashmere shawl with heavy fringe. Finder will be suitably rewarded on its return to 2343 Calumet-av.

LOST—A LAVA MEDALLION BRACELET, Sunday p. m. Suitable reward if returned to F. L. Blake, 157 La Salle-st., basement office.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM OFF ONE of Burke, Walker & Co's. truck wagons canvas cover. $5 reward for the return of same to 397 Hubbard-st.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING ON NORTH Clark-st., near Washington Park, a light colored skye terrier, answering to the name of Bennie. Any one returning him to 289 East Illinois-st. will be rewarded.

LOST—$10 IN CURRENCY IN VAN Buren-st. Station on the 6:30 Hyde Park train. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 134 and 136 Wabash-av. S. A. MAXWELL & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN OF good address, who is returning to Europe this Christmas, would be glad to represent any American interest or commodity in that country. Address H. E. WILMOT, Palmer House.

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ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING done, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

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FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats $8, coats $6, vests $1.50, pants $1.50. First-class fit, good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., Merchant Tailors and Dealers in Cloth, 151 West Randolph-st.

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FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

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FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE consultation, also notice to those not prepared to advance costs and attorneys' fees, call on CORNELL & SPENCER, 16½ and 16½ Randolph-st.

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WANTED—A NICE WARDROBE. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

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TO EXCHANGE—LOT NEAR LAKE shore in Evanston, clear, for furniture or furnished flat, or house. Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., A great bargain in a fine corner for improvement. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

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SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick residence, with very valuable corner lot 75x163 feet; $75,000. PRAIRIE-AV.—Double brick residence, with fine corner lot 75x175 feet; $75,000. MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house with 35 foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. PRAIRIE-AV.—Near Twenty-ninth-st., stone-front house; dining-room on parlor floor. PRAIRIE-AV.—Near Twenty-first-st., house and 50 foot lot and brick barn. FINE MODERN HOUSE—One of the newest and best on the South Side; $75,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: BRICK HOUSE—And brick barn, with lot 50x176 feet, east of Wabash-av. and in vicinity of Twenty-second-st.; a first-class place not heretofore offered for sale; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $45,000. GROVELAND PARK-AV.—New brick and stone-front houses (to be completed) near Thirty-second-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 30 to 50 feet can be had with each house. WABASH-AV.—New brick house near Thirty-second-st., with brick barn; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $15,000.

FOR SALE—66 FEET FRONTAGE ON Lake-av.; 67 feet on Ellis-av.; these lots join each other; the depth from Lake to Ellis-av. is about 330 feet; situated about 400 feet south of Thirty-fifth-st.; this is a fine location; either frontage will be sold separate or in block, to suit purchaser; on easy terms at 6 per cent interest; one-fourth cash. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., marble-front house of ten rooms in a No. 1 order; brick barn; a bargain. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 80x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 285 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
AUCTION SALE
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Fourteen
Choice West Side Lots fronting on
LINCOLN-ST. and WINCHESTER-AV.,
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These lots are exceptionally desirable, both in location and accessibility, and are surrounded by first-class improvements.

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Only ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

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NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY NON-RESIDENT, NEW brick residence on North Side; 8 rooms and bath-room; fine bargain; price $5,200; worth $6,000. POTTER & PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV., southwest corner Forty-seventh-st.; 150x161 feet to 20-foot alley; Prairie-av. is 100 feet wide; both streets macadamized; Forty-seventh-st. is the finest cross street in Hyde Park; this is one of the finest residence sites in that locality; fine trees, water and sewer already in and paid for; extensive improvements now in progress at State and Forty-seventh-sts.; price low and terms reasonable. Call on S. LEONARD BOYCE, 33 Montauk Block.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

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AT ENGLEWOOD.
One 6-room cottage.................$22.50
One 2-story house.................25.00
All situated in the best part of Englewood, and have hot and cold water, bath, grate, etc., and are newly papered; two blocks from cars, and churches, and schools. D. J. HUBBARD, 184 Dearborn-st.

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WEST SIDE.

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NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ON WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR North Park-av., one block from main entrance of Lincoln Park, new octagon marble-front house, arranged for two families, each independent of the other, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, laundry; attic for each; and finished in first-class elegant style, with view of accommodating the best class of tenants; rent moderate. Best of references required. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 337 North Clark-st., near main entrance of Lincoln Park.

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TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

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WEST SIDE.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

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NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen. 275 Huron-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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OFFICES.

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TO RENT—40X70 3-STORY AND BASEMENT rear of 182 Twenty-second-st., for manufacturing purposes, with power for sale. Abbott Buggy Co., State and Twentieth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

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MACHINERY.

A—GRATE BARS—NO CLEANING clinkering of fires with any kind of coal. Rocking Grate Bar Co., 45 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A 3 H. P. OTTO UPRIGHT gas-engine; cheapest power in the world. Price $250. COWLES & DUNKLEY, 112 and 114 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 17 years old, in a real-estate office; must be a fair penman and of good address. Address T, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR BILL clerk by a wholesale grocery house; must be quick and accurate acquainted with the business; references and salary expected, in figures. Address, with references, Y 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE MAN, one quick at figures, to do general office work and bookkeeping in a wholesale coal office; will pay a liberal salary to the right party. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A SHOE store; German preferred. Inquire at 94 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND entry clerk, also shipping clerk and invoice men. Apply at 177 South Clark-st., Room 1.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO TAKE the agency for selling lubricating compound lubricant and car grease; to the right man a good offer will be made. JAMES T. LAWLER, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—SALESMAN, WITH HORSE and buggy, to solicit orders for a Chicago wholesale house; territory, Illinois. Y 16, Tribune.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE WAGON and do general work in store. Address, stating age and salary expected, Y 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY 17 TO 19 YEARS old to assist in shipping office. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WITH SOME OFFICE experience; one who is living with parents. Address Y 53, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—PRINTER IN COUNTRY town; permanent employment. Address, with reference for two days, Y 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BONE-kiln man for glucose works; steady place; must be temperate. Address Peoria Grape Sugar Co., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the manufacture of jellies, jams, preserves, fruit-butters, mincemeats, pickles, etc.; to such an one a good position is open. Address C. B. BEARDSLEY & CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM cutter; must be a practical man; to the proper person an elegant situation at good salary is offered. Address in full Y 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER: one who can retouch preferred. State salary wanted and what you can do. N. B. LAWSON, P.-O. Box 80 Muskegon, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A steam boiler; must come well recommended, be sober and steady. 42 and 44 Chicago-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 16 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—ANY MAN WITH $10 TO $50 can obtain the best paying business in Chicago by calling at Room 2, 27 North Clark-st.; rare chance for inexperienced men in city or country. Do not fail to investigate. MERRILL & CO.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE AS JANITORS at 57 Twenty-second-st. None need apply who cannot attend on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 2 p. m. till 6 p. m.

WANTED—AT THE AFTON HOUSE, 75 Monroe-st.—A good man for runner; one middle-aged and living at home preferred.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook; liberal wages. Apply at 3629 Ellis Park, second floor.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework. 451 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO take charge of kitchen. Address where can be seen, Y 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron for small family. Apply at 5 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—AT 2412 INDIANA-AV.—A competent girl for general housework in a small family. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING and kitchen work. 1529 Michigan-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED — YOUNG LADIES TO learn run embroidering machine. Apply to H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN to wash by the day; also faithful boy 15 or 16 years old, at 59 Rush-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES for millinery, with references. MC. BOAS, 178 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE — THE BEST fitted store of its kind in the West, and the only one in Chicago; situated on one of the most prominent corners of West Madison-st. Established in 1875 by present owner, and pays a net profit of $1,500 per year. This is exceptional opportunity for a good business lady or young man to enter into an established business. All investigation courted. Terms to suit responsible buyer, or would exchange, on cash basis, for a medium-priced residence property. And pay cash or assume difference. Address for interview. A 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FANCY GOODS STOCK, consisting of stationery, pictures, etc., with or without library. Address V 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY STOCK, cigars and confectionery; a general variety of goods required in the business. Address V 5, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS ESTABLISHED for sale of a staple article for family use; doing first-rate business the year through. V 6, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK IN THE best suburban town near Chicago; old established trade; all required $5,000 to $7,000. V 9, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF FINE GROCERIES situated on Blue Island-av.; old stand; doing business and first-class reputation. V 4, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE IN FINE location; doing good business; rent $18, with rooms. V 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES IN fine location; doing good business; this is an old stand. V 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK IN CENTRAL location; old stand; going in other business; a good chance. V 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK DRY GOODS; FINE assortment; will take part payment in Oak Park or city lots. V 5 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,000 STOCK OF MILLINERY, all fresh goods, at 50 cents on the dollar if sold at once. Address C. C. LEONARD, Room 501, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MEAT market on the South Side, doing a business of $4,000 a month; stock and fixtures, $5,000; no agents; good reasons for selling. O 32, Tribune office.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE—HALF INTEREST for sale very cheap on easy terms; material nearly new; steam power. References required. A rare chance for a good man. Address L, Tribune office.

TO MILLERS OR CAPITALISTS—FOR sale, one of the best full roller steam flouring mills in the State of Ohio; reasons of sale, division of property to estate; or will take partner. For particulars address GULLIFORD BROS., Mentor, O.

TO RENT—RESTAURANT TO A party that understands the business; must have about $300 in cash; a good opportunity for the right man. Apply at 542 and 544 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class dressmaker to take an interest in a business just opened; a competent cutter furnished; none but thoroughly first-class parties need apply. 191 Wabash-av., second floor.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OR LADY with $1,000 to take interest in legitimate business that will clear $1,000 a month; no risk. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SET OF CONGRESSIONAL surveys for a railway to the Pacific, 1853–'54; ornithological and other plates. Inquire at Room 64, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CAMEL'S-HAIR shawl; cost $250; will sell at a bargain on account of going into mourning; also a fine four-stone diamond ring; cost $400. Address Y 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE JUDD HOUSE ON Forty-seventh-st., near Kenwood Station, to be taken down and materials removed. Apply to A. GIBSON, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SIX GOOD BUSINESS horses just from the country; lot of buggies and all kinds of harness. 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, DRAFT OR delivery, 5 years, sound, gentle, 16½ hands, 1,400 weight; cheap, $180. WEISS, 245 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A C. P. KIMBALL & Co. Rockaway carriage. 3305 Calumet-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for a good business-man to invest small capital with services in a well-established and legitimate business. For particulars and interview only address Y 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $6,000 TO $7,000 in manufacturing business; trade already established; profit 100 per cent; stock, machinery, etc., valued at $16,000. Y 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $300, LADY or gentleman, to join and travel with young, talented and gentlemanly clairvoyant and magnetic healer; draws big assembly. Address Y 14, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper. Can furnish excellent references. Y 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL office work; extensive experience. Good reference. Salary no object. Y 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman where accuracy, sobriety, and responsibility are required; is a first-class accountant and bookkeeper and thoroughly conversant with general office work and correspondence. Unexceptionable references. Occupation of more immediate consideration than large salary. Y 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who has unquestionable references as to character, seven years' business experience, rapid penman, speaks and corresponds in German, as shipping clerk or assistant bookkeeper; will act as salesman. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN clerk in wholesale or retail store; have got experience in clothing and also in grocery business. Can give city reference. Y 86, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR DRUG clerks, with privilege of attending college of pharmacy. GEO. M. HAMBRIGHT, 290 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by a young German of experience, and competent to take charge of the office work. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER. Good reference. Crane, Davis & Otis engines a specialty. Y 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-class coat-cutter. Address THOMAS RYAN, care Jacob & Dean, merchant tailors, Washington and Bromfield-sts., Boston, Mass.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class, experienced coachman. Best of references. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family to take care of horses, and also make myself useful. Address Y 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN by a steady, competent man. Good references. Address Y 19, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, as butler in a private family; total abstainer. Best references. Address O 49, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELER for wholesale jewelry, plated-ware, or clock house, by experienced man with best of references. Y 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; not afraid to work, good habits, willing to apply himself in any legitimate business and become a man that his employer can swear by. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT second work in a respectable Protestant family. Y 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS FIRST-class cook in private family; wages $5 a week. Best reference. Call at 2588 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO Danish girls to do second work. 3631 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl to do second work or light housework. Please call at 1816 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do housework. Call at 1145 Portland-av., corner of Root-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO Swedish girls in American family; suburban preferred. Apply at 23 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED girl to do general or second work. Call at 2705 Arnold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls to do general housework. Good reference. Call at 666 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO cook; is competent, and good wages wanted. References. Call at 12 South Green-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT seamstress, for plain sewing, or to assist a dressmaker. Call or address 2816 Butterfield-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good German and Scandinavian female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, IF you want good Swedish or German girls call at MRS. STORMS', 3235 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady to go on the stage. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady, as stenographer and typewriter. Good reference. Address R 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY of a literary character; proof-reading, writing, or as reader. Address V 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A HANOVERIAN lady of experience in teaching children desires a position as daily or resident governess; can teach music, German, French, and English in all its branches. Unexceptionable testimonials. Address O K 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY of experience and ability as saleslady in a store. Good city references given. O 30, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

NORTHWESTERN EMPLOYMENT Agency wants hundreds of laborers to build levees and take station work from the Government and contractors in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Highest prices will be paid and cheap tickets furnished to the different points and ship every night over the only direct route leaving this city. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A NUMBER OF NEW PIANOS, slightly injured in transportation, will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

SIX NEW STYLES OF PIANO STOOLS at prices that defy competition. We can furnish agents and dealers a better stool for the money than any manufacturer in the United States.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED by skilled workmen.

A large stock of imported covers (rich designs) at wholesale prices.

THE POPULAR
EMERSON SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Beautiful in tone.
Rich rosewood cases.
Perfect action.
Warranted in every respect.
THE NEW IMPROVED
KIMBALL PIANO.
Upright and Square.

These pianos embrace all the improvements known in the art of pianoforte making. The material is the best that can be procured.
Every instrument sold by us is fully warranted.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
Instruments sold on installments if required.
We have quite a number of second-hand pianos—prices from $25 to $275. We have several at less than $100 that will do for beginners, and can be sold on easy payments.
Descriptive catalogues sent free to any address on application to us or our agents.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

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Is the General Wholesale Agent for the
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PIANOS,
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WHITNEY PIANOS AND ORGANS.
1,000 instruments for sale or rent on Monthly Payments. One year's rent allowed if purchased.
For catalogues and terms apply to
C. J. WHITNEY,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

LITTLE GIANT STECK UPRIGHT piano; the smallest and most powerful 7⅓-octave in existence. 248 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

MUST BE SOLD—A NUMBER OF FINE pianos.
2 cabinet grand uprights, price each..........$225
6 uprights, price each..........175
3 uprights, price each..........145
2 square grands, price, each..........225
1 Knabe square, price..........85
Terms: Cash or monthly payments. Don't fail to call and examine these instruments at warerooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.
Open evenings. A. SCHAAF & CO.

ROOT & SON'S MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs; some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value; new pianos of the best makes at lowest prices for cash or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FIRST-class piano, but little used; none but responsible parties need call. 120 South Ashland-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST. — FRONT room with board. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath; furnished rooms, $1 per week.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Elegant furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND A WELL FURNISHED suite of rooms in first-class private family for my wife (and self when in the city), North or West Side; good locality. Best references. Address until Saturday Y 31, Tribune office.